

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 9

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, OCTOBER 20, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

Victrolas

These are the evenings you spend at home. Why not add the pleasure of music to your home?

Victrolas from \$21.00 Up.

D. C. JONES

DRUGGIST

Small Remedies

VULCAN

Coast Sealed Oysters

Direct from the Coast

at the

4 X MARKET

E. M. CLARK, Prop.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Kitchen Ranges

We have a new stock of Kitchen Ranges from

\$18.00

Stoves and Heaters

Lindsay Hardware Co.,

VULCAN

ALBERTA

LUMBER FOR GRANARIES

We have just received the Agency for

Royal Household Flour

The Best Flour in the world

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran,

Grass Seeds of all kinds.

Remember the Usual Stock.

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

GRAIN



We are Agents for

James Richardson & Sons

the Oldest, Largest and Strongest Commission House in Canada. Special Personal Attention given to all Shipments.

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN

ALBERTA

THE Lineham Lumber Co. LIMITED

Vulcan Alberta

Lumber

Slabs, Firewood, Windows, Doors and Finish

Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE



Made in Canada

FORD TOURING CAR
\$530 f.o.b. Ford, Ontario
Vulcan Price \$605

Vulcan Agent:

W. F. JENNEJOHN

A full Stock of Supplies and Accessories

Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN

Vulcan Alberta

Notice

Any caught taking grain of any kind away from the Elevators or Railroad Yards will be prosecuted on first offense.

By Order

Notice

All Persons having claims against the late Thomas Ing, Telephone Contractor, forward to C. L. Elliott, 1127 13th Avenue, W., Calgary, Alberta for settlement.

Oct 20/15

Marquis Municipality Ratepayers Attention!

I will be in the office of the Vulcan Co-operative Company Vulcan on Saturday, October 16, 23, 30 or November 6, 13, 20, 27, from 2 till 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of collecting taxes. I am especially soliciting Bill Taxes.
R. E. House Secretary-Treasurer.
Rural Marquis Municipality
Oct 13/15

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	78
" " No. 2.....	76
" " No. 3.....	70
" " No. 4.....	64
" " No. 5.....	59
" " No. 6.....	52
" " Fed.....	46
Rejected No. 1.....	70
" " No. 2.....	67
" " No. 3.....	62
Oats, No. 2 C.W.....	27
" " Extra No. 1 Feed.....	24
" " No. 1 Feed.....	23
" " No. 2 Feed.....	22
Barley, No. 3.....	40
" " No. 4.....	36
" " No. 5.....	28
Flax No. 1, N. W.....	142
" " No. 2 C.W.....	139
" " No. 3 C.W.....	117
Eggs.....	68
Butter.....	70
Creamery Butter.....	40
Spring Chickens.....	14
Pow.....	54
Cattle live.....	51
Cows.....	5
Hogs.....	53
Dressed Hogs.....	11
Potatoes.....	50

The Land Titles Act

Mortgage Sale of Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the power of sale provided by the Land Titles Act and under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, the North East Quarter of Section 7 in Township 17, Range 20, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at or near the Post Office, Vulcan, on Saturday the 18th day of November, A. D. 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The vendor is informed that the above property consists of 160 acres, more or less, situated about one mile from Armada Post Office and 9 miles from Lomond Railway Station. The vendor is also informed that the land contains the following improvements:—one frame single house 16x24, a frame single granary 8x8, a frame single stable 24x28, a chicken house and 1 1/2 miles of fencing. The soil is chocolate loam with clay sub-soil and about 70 acres are under cultivation.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve price and subject to the taxes for the current year and to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title, also subject to any Statutory charges registered subsequent to date of sale for seed grain or other relief if any.

TERMS OF SALE

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, the balance within 30 days, either all cash, or part thereof, namely, \$600.00 by mortgage at 8 per cent. per annum payable \$100.00 on the 1st July 1916 and 1917 and the balance on the 1st July 1918. Other terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
LENT, JONES, MACKAY, & MANN.
Barriers, etc.,
Grain Exchange Building,
Calgary, Alberta.

Solicitors for the vendor,
DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 8th day of October, A. D. 1915.
Approved
By W. Forbes

Registered
October 20/15

For Patriotic Purposes

Are you shipping grain to the Vulcan elevators, because if you are, look out for the grain bins near the town well in town, and shovel in a few scoops full just to show that you have the cause of the Empire at heart and are interested in the needs of the brave Canadian boys who have gone to fight for this land of yours.

The scheme has been started by the Vulcan Co-operative company and the means for putting the bins up have all been voluntary. A sign will be painted on the bins so that all who pass may read that a little of their grain is asked for Grain shovels will be found by the bins and all the men with the wagon has to do is to drive up to the bin use the shovel and put in just as much grain as he thinks he can afford for the cause.

The response will be great; the people who have started the idea are confident of that and they look forward to having their first donated earload of grain to ship in the course of a few days.

Lots of people have been waiting to get their crop off before they could think of giving. This will be the first opportunity. They won't even have to get the grain, all they need to do is to give the grain, those in charge of the scheme will do the rest. Give what you can.

Further Prizes

Two further special prizes have been added to the Vulcan Agricultural Society's prize list for the fair tomorrow and the day after, and they are in the domestic section. The prizes are donated by the Women's Institute and are as follows:

No 25. Best collection of 3 kinds of Fruit Jelly \$2 \$1.
No 26. Best collection of 3 kinds of Jam \$2 \$1.

Reports of good grain yields are still coming in and they are encouraging as ever. There are, however, many that we do not hear of, and if the farmers would let us know about them we would be pleased.

A Topical Lecture

On Monday evening, November 8th, Dr. T. J. Ferguson of Calgary will deliver a lecture in the Masonic Hall, the title of which will be: "Great Songs of the Nations & War". The lecture will be musically illustrated.

A lecture of this description, from one so well informed as Dr. Ferguson ought to be responsible for the gathering of a large crowd to hear him. Dr. Ferguson is a splendid speaker and is not unknown to many of the people in Vulcan and district. His command of knowledge regarding the present war has led him to deliver various lectures on it throughout the province, and his coming to Vulcan on November 8th will afford an opportunity that none can afford to miss.

On the Sunday previous, November 7th, Dr. Ferguson will conduct the services in connection with the Anniversary services of the Presbyterian Church here.

Red Cross Whist Drive

The series of whist drives and impromptu dances initiated by the local Red Cross committee, commence on Thursday evening of this week in the Masonic Hall at half past eight, and a good gathering is looked for.

For the whist valuable prizes will be given to the lady and the gentleman having the highest aggregate score for the series, and also for the highest score in one evening. Light refreshments will be provided by the committee.

Since the local branch of the Red Cross was formed in town there have been enrolled 43 active members and 24 associates.

The officers of the branch are: Mr. W. A. Howes, president; Mrs. James Allan vice-president; Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Kives; treasurer, Mr. A. M. Trail; Committee, Mrs. A. Mitchell; Miss Loftis; Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Knowles; Rev. D. K. Allen; Messrs. J. Wolfe and R. Glover.

Fair Week

This is Vulcan's first fair week. Tomorrow and the day after Thursday and Friday the Agricultural Society will hold their first annual fair and there will no doubt be many people in from around Vulcan and district.

The fair is a matter in which everybody in the district ought to be interested as it is something that will greatly benefit the town and the surrounding country. The directors have done all they can towards making it a success and all that now remains to be done is for the people of the district to turn out in goodly numbers and show their appreciation by making a good attendance. Everybody be there.

Train Kills Horses

The north bound passenger train on Saturday evening ran into a number of horses that had strayed on to the track about three miles out of Vulcan, opposite Wm. McPherson's farm, and killed five outright. Another horse was injured so badly that it died afterwards.

The horses were all young, two of them being colts. The train carried the men a quite a distance along the line.

Of the animals killed four were the property of Ed Hanson, one of Henry Graham and one of Lars Hanson.

New Telephone Numbers

All the telephones on the new rural telephone routes are installed and the numbers for each subscriber will be given this week. Some are already allotted but it will be a day or so before they are complete. In our next issue we hope to be able to publish these and as that will be the only directory we advise our readers to cut them out and keep them.

Mr. Jack Thompson of High River was in Vulcan on Saturday on business.

Harvest Thanksgiving services were held at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening last. The hall was fittingly decorated for the occasion and special singing was rendered by Miss McEwan and Mr. J. A. Jones. The Rev. D. K. Allen took as his text "Give us day by day our daily bread". At the morning service Holy Communion was dispensed. There were large congregations at both services.

Local Items of Interest

Dressmaker—Suits, gowns, latest remodeling. Mrs. Kahler.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. G. John, on October 14th, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, of High River were in Vulcan on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Smith returned from Calgary on Saturday.

Fit-Reform—Made to measure Suits at Spooner's.

There are as many as 65 rural mail boxes on the various routes having the Vulcan post office as the centre.

We regret to report the death, on Thursday last, October 14th, of Mr. A. K. Henning, of Vulcan.

Mothers Favorite—\$3.75 per cwt. Why pay more?

Mrs. H. W. Reeves left on Monday evening's train for Calgary for a brief visit.

Miss F. Whitty, who has been at home for some time past, returned to Vulcan last week.

Mr. J. W. Johnston has purchased a "Maxwell" car from Mr. H. E. Dadds, the Vulcan agent.

Ladies suits made to measure, \$25.00 up. Inspect our new fall and winter patterns.—P. Gillespie.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver were in Vulcan for a few days last week, returning to Calgary on Friday evening.

\$20.00—up for your made to measure Suit at Spooner's.

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Lomatsch were visitors to Calgary last week, returning on Friday.

FOR SALE—Show Case 4 x 2 3 glass sides and mirror back, two shelves. Woodwork stained oak, inside covered cloth, a bargain. Vulcan Furniture Store, Vulcan Alberta.

The Agricultural Society is indebted to the management of the Imperial hotel and the business men for donations toward this week's fair.

Picture Show and dance at the Shimp Hall Thursday and Friday October 21 and 22.

The annual convention of the teachers of the Calgary and High River inspectors will be held in Calgary on Thursday and Friday October 28th and 29th.

Recall Orderlies make you feel fine. You will feel better and live longer if you'll keep your bowels regular by the occasional use of Recall Orderlies.

The buyers of remounts for the French Government are to be in Okotoks to-day, Wednesday. This is the only point they will visit south of Calgary.

WANTED—A good milk cow. Purchaser will pay part cash for the balance will trade furniture. Apply A. B. Vulcan Advocate Vulcan

Special \$6.00—Mens Sweaters at \$4.85 at Spooner's.

We note that Mr. Stackhouse, who recently opened a drug store in Lomond, has answered the call for medical officers for the front.

Messrs. A. N. Mitchell of Toronto, and D. A. Ayres, of Calgary, superintendent and inspector, of the Canada Life Insurance company, were in Vulcan on Thursday last.

We are glad to see that Mr. Perry Kenny is back from the hospital and able to be about again.

Harvesters weather is again with us, brilliant sunshine prevailing for the best part of the day. The delays of previous weeks have caused a setback to many farmers in various parts of the district and many of them who counted on being threshed out by now are still waiting for the machine. The present weather however, will help things along splendidly.

Dr. Stanley and his brother V. C. W. Stanley, of High River, motored over to Vulcan on Thursday last.

There will be no baseball at the Agricultural Fair. This is rather a disappointment but it is unavoidable. Dr. Nelson is absolutely unable to get any team to put up a game against Vulcan. Everybody is busy working these days at the harvest and any team cannot be got together.

Picture Show and dance at the Shimp Hall Thursday and Friday October 21 and 22.

Constipated women find Recall Orderlies a gentle, natural laxative. Sold only by D. C. Jones The Recall Store, 10c., 25c. and 50c. boxes.

"Folks say I'm sad,
I'm really glad,"
Sad Iron cried with glee,
"Although I'm 'flat,'
I'm bright at that,
Old Dutch has polished me."



MADE IN CANADA

Dealing With Enemy

Department of Trade and Commerce
Asks Firms to be Careful

The department of trade and commerce has issued a statement urging that Canadian firms conducting business with Uruguay should do so through British or neutral firms rather than through the agency of German firms, however much they may be disguised by working through German sources. The government has been advised of hides from Uruguay being shipped to United States ports for transshipment to Canada through German firms in Uruguay. This virtually means trading with the enemy.

There is also evidence of Germans working through Dutch firms and entering to supply goods that formerly came from enemy countries. Warnings have been issued against Canadians patronizing such houses operating under the guise of Dutch manufacturers.

A foe to asthma—Give Asthma half a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But give it repeated treatments of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and it falls back even faster. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and drives asthma out. It reaches the innermost breathing passages and leaves no place for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

Miss Miranda Brown and Angelina Johnson were in the midst of a rather heated argument as to the meaning of "circumstantial evidence," when old Uncle Rastus poked his woolly head in at the door. He was immediately besieged to give his worthy opinion on the matter in question.

"De way Ah und'stand it, 'fum de way it's been 'splain'd to me," announced the old fellow, "circumstantial evidence is de feeders dat yo' leaves lyin' 'round."

The Norwegian naturalist, Johann Koren, who left Seattle in June, 1914, on the 60 foot power schooner Eagle to collect specimens in the Arctic for the Smithsonian Institution, suffered loss of both hands by freezing last midwinter, while his expedition was fast in the ice in Kolyma River, Siberia. The news was brought to Nome, Alaska, recently, by the walrus hunting steamer Corwin.

"Will you be mine for ever and ever?" he timidly asked. "No, Bob, now that I am a suffragette I can never be yours. But you may become mine when you will," she replied in a matter-of-fact sort of way.

TWO WOMEN
SAVED FROM
OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can. — "I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I most heartily recommend your medicine to all women who suffer with female troubles. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house."—Mrs. FRANK EMMLEY, 903 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case.

Beatrice, Neb. — "Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHILD, Beatrice, Neb.

W. N. U. 1072

Off the Narrow Way

On the first introduction of Tractarianism into Scotland, says Dean Ramsay in his reminiscences, the full choir service was established in an Episcopal church, where a noble family who lived in the neighborhood had adopted High Church views and carried them out regardless of expense. The lady of the house was very anxious that a favorite servant of the family—a Presbyterian woman of the old school—should hear the new service. Accordingly, she took her down to church in the carriage, and on returning asked her what she thought of the music and the service in general. "Oh, it's verra bonny, verra bonny," admitted the old Scotchwoman; "but, oh, ma leddy, it's an awfu' way of spending the Sabbath."

IN THE CLUTCHES
OF RHEUMATISMThe Great Suffering of a
Calgary Lady Before
Relief Was Found

There is still a very prevalent belief that rheumatism is due to cold or wet weather. This belief is probably due to the fact that when the blood is thin and watery there is an acute sensitivity to atmospheric conditions and a change to wet weather often means a return of the excruciating pains. Rheumatism, however, is rooted in the blood, and it can only be driven from the system by building up and enriching the blood. Hot baths and outward applications of liniment may give temporary relief, but cannot cure. If the disease is not attacked through the blood, it simply fastens itself more firmly on the system, and the sufferer ultimately becomes hopelessly crippled. The truth of this is proved by the case of Mrs. Frank Ford, of Calgary, Alta. Mrs. Ford says: "I was an almost helpless cripple from rheumatism. It seemed to have settled in every joint. My arms and hands had to be bandaged. My ankles were so swollen that I had to use crutches. After doctoring for a long time and growing steadily worse, the doctor advised me to go to Banff Springs. I stayed there for eight weeks taking daily baths and returned home poorer in pocket by about \$150 and not one bit improved in health. I then entered a local hospital, but did not derive any benefit. I was in such constant pain that I almost wished to die, and I felt sure I would be a lifelong cripple. It was at this stage that a friend who had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I began the use of the Pills and after taking them a few weeks the swelling in the joints began to go down and the pain was relieved. This greatly encouraged me and I continued the treatment until in the course of three months the cure was complete. I had thrown away the crutches, could walk anywhere and do my own housework, and I never felt better in my life than I do at the present time, and all this is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have also given the Pills to my daughter who suffered from anaemia and she has gained in flesh and become a strong, healthy girl."

If you are suffering from rheumatism or any weakness of the blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and they will speedily restore you to health and strength. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Customs Receipts Very Satisfactory

Customs receipts for the month of August, 1915, according to official figures, amounted to \$5,330,604.04. This total is very slightly under that of August, 1914, when receipts showed the result of the heavy ex-warehousing of bonded liquors in anticipation of the tariff increase. The receipts for August last year exceeded those of last month by only \$53,202.50.

Just Crooks

Germany has broken solemn treaties, and she is now showing that the word of her government cannot be believed. The neutral world must at last understand that in any relationship with Germany it must be prepared to deal with her as a dishonest and criminal nation and ready to protect itself against her by force.—Ottawa Free Press.

Many parts of Canada have been suffering this year from low water in lakes and rivers. This condition emphasizes the necessity for protecting the forest cover of the watersheds.

Submarine Campaign
An Admitted Failure

Non-Success is Acknowledged by German Naval Expert

In line with the British intimation of a growing dissatisfaction in Germany over the diminishing results achieved by the Von Tirpitz submarine is an article by Captain Persius, the naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, published in its issue of August 10. The article is more notable since Captain Persius has in the past been one of the most ardent champions and praisers of the U boat warfare.

"It is to be recalled," he says, "that in the beginning of February hopes in the submarine warfare rose high, and it was widely believed that just as the British fleet had cut off our imports from overseas, so our submarines would have little difficulty in doing the same to England. A part of our press, unfortunately, is responsible for the exaggerated expressions which the public frequently hitched to the submarine warfare on merchant shipping. It was often emphasized here that with an expert estimate of the submarine weapon and particularly with consideration of the quantity and so forth, of our submarine fighting forces, the result and effects of the new method of warfare could be gathered only after a considerable time. Ever and again we counselled patience."

"How necessary this was is shown by the simple fact, which it is today considered unwise to conceal, that the result of the activities of our submarine in warfare on commerce is regarded in wide circles—let us say—as very modest."

"According to an announcement by competent authority there were sunk up to July 25 by our submarines 229 British and 300 other hostile ships, that is to say about 1.5 ships a day since February 18. The line of the submarine warfare results ran in strong curves. There have been weeks in which scarcely a single enemy ship was torpedoed, others in which one or more dozen ships were destroyed. Thus the Reuter Bureau reported that in the week ended August 4, six British merchant and nine fishing vessels were sunk by German submarines. It was added that 1,435 ships had arrived at the ports of the United Kingdom, and departed from them. One may regard this number as possibly too high, and may think that probably they were in many cases the same ships. But it is probably not to be doubted that in all events, at least, one thousand ships trafficked with British ports in a week. If we consider the results of our submarine activities up to now, that is to say, of these one thousand ships ten were destroyed—it is understandable that many a one will not declare himself satisfied."

"To attack one thousand five hundred vessels which visit English ports in a week requires not a small number of submarines. According to the Nauticus of 1914, we had in May, 1914, 28 finished submarines. The statements of the book are also based upon official sources. Now it is often assumed that 'such a little submarine' can be completed in the briefest time. But a modern high sea submarine is by no means 'small.' It displaces one thousand tons or more, and is thus considerably larger than a torpedo boat."

"Inasmuch as it represents a collection of the most subtle miniature mechanisms, and in view of the fact that everything aboard a submarine must be fashioned for the smallest possible space, it becomes evident that the period for building a U boat cannot be quite as short as we might wish. There is no more complicated instrument of battle than the submarine, and that means also that its direction and manipulation cannot be quickly learned, and that before a commander and his crew are entrusted to their post and before it can be reported ready for service, a considerable time must elapse."

"At the beginning of the war our submarines laid low a series of warships, and now we hardly hear of anything of that sort. We speak at times of 'naval heroes of the submarine.' There is no better school than the war. Only, it is regrettable that it is not we also who learn. To reproach the Englishman with 'poor seaman,' is only worthy of a child. They understand how to defend themselves, and now they have thought up many a measure of offence and safety. It is made ever more difficult for our submarines to get into the vicinity of the enemy ships and to launch a torpedo."

"A large warship outside of a safe harbor is nowadays a rarity. If, on the other hand, it is obliged to take to sea, hundreds of eyes equipped with glasses gaze out carefully from its railings for the danger announcing periscopes, and an escort of torpedo boats madly criss crossing through the water surrounding it. England has more than three hundred torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, more than 100 submarines and hundreds of armed fishing boats and other escorting vessels that are all assigned for the insurance against submarine danger."

"Thus the submarine warfare is today verily not a simple matter."

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

In Need of Wireless Operators

Marconi operators employed on Atlantic liners say that the demand made by the British navy for operators is so great that when a steamer arrives in Liverpool or London there is an order waiting for the men to be sent to another vessel ready to go to sea.

Up to the present 5,250 Marconi operators have gone to the navy, an 1,000 of that number have left the merchant service permanently. They are rated on joining as warrant officers and mess with the gunner, boatswain and carpenter, and are paid about \$50 per month. So far Marconi operators serving in the warships have earned one Victoria Cross, one Cross of the Legion of Honor and four Distinguished Conduct medals.

William Gordon Sutherland, the senior operator on the White Star Liner Baltic, said that he had been in seven different steamships since February owing to the changes caused by the number of operators required by the navy for warships, transports, hospital ship and patrol boats.

LET
MOONEY
DO IT



Moving the Crops

Big Crop Will Swell the Earnings of
Railways

After a long period of decreasing earnings, broken only occasionally by improvements which were not maintained, the Canadian railways are likely to receive a long hoped for and well deserved increase in earnings as a result of the enormous grain crop this year. It is estimated that in moving the total grain crop of more than half a billion bushels the three roads will earn between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, and the effect of this both on the roads themselves and on other branches of commerce will be very great. From the wheat crop alone it is calculated that a sum of \$24,000,000 will be earned.

For a long time the steady drop in railway earnings has been a cause of some concern. Various reasons have been attributed for the situation, among others being the falling off in immigration, the business depression and the increased competition of one road against another.

In no one branch of commercial activity, however, does the harvest so greatly reflect prosperity or the reverse as in the Canadian railways. These roads, whose western business, although being developed and increasing with the growth of the country is not of enormous proportions during the entire year, depend to a large extent on the harvest.

St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveller.

German Hatred of Prussia

A good deal of interest naturally attaches itself to the following quotation from Heine, Germany's greatest lyric poet, which was written in 1832: "I regard this Prussian Eagle with apprehension, and while others vaunt his daring glances toward the sun, I look the more attentively at his claws."

"I could not trust this Prussia, this tall, pietistic hero in gaiters, this braggart with the capacious maw carrying a corporal's staff, which his first dips in holy water before bringing it down upon one's head."

"I had great misgivings about this medley of beer, deceit and Brandenburg sand."

"Repulsive, deeply repulsive to me, was ever this Prussia, this pedantic, hypocritical, sanctimonious Prussia—this Tartuffe among nations."

"Prussia has made use of its most thunderous demagogues to preach to the world that all Germany ought to be Prussian—Hegel himself has been obliged to demonstrate the advantages of servility."

Disability Fund Grows

The disability fund which is being started under the auspices of the Military Hospital Commission, of which Senator Lougheed is president, is off to a good start.

James Carruthers, the Montreal millionaire grain man, has contributed \$100,000 towards the fund. Other generous contributions have also been received and will be announced later.

George (nervously)—I'd like the best in the world, Kitty, to marry you, but I don't know how to propose. Kitty (promptly and practically)—That's all right, George. You've flattered me; now go to papa.

"A letter in a square envelope, marked 'private,' came for you this morning," announced Mrs. Waite, looking at her husband scrutinizingly. "Is that so? Who is it from?" came the reply.

NO BURNED BREAD

NO SCORCHED BISCUITS

No need to apologize to family or guest when MOONEY does it. MOONEY'S BISCUITS are always right — every biscuit inspected before it is packed—and they are as fresh as the product of your own oven.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION
SODA BISCUITS

are the great favorites for every day use.

They are made in the big sanitary factory in Winnipeg and come to you in air-tight packages or in sealed tins as you prefer.

"LET MOONEY
DO IT"

Fighting for the Right

British People Fighting for the Liberty of All Mankind

They have gone into this war with a good conscience, and they firmly trust that the help which never failed their fathers will not fail them in their need. Not from hate or from lust of aggression have they unsheathed the sword. They are fighting for the right; for the defence of their own shores; for the protection of the weak; for the assistance of their allies unjustly assailed; and, above all, for the vindication of justice in the dealings between nations and for the upholding of public law. It is because they are striving for these great moral ends that they carry on this war in a spirit of unity and of resolution, scarce approached at any former time. In their determination to win the war the people at home are absolutely one. Party and class have disappeared from amongst them. And behind them the young nations of the Dominion stand marshalled with convictions equally deep, and purpose equally firm. We are together as we never have been yet. We feel that we are one people with a new and a more penetrating sense. And as one people, unrivalled in our traditions, and sustained by many noble and exalted aspirations and hopes, we shall fight We shall fight until, in the words of the prime minister of Australia, "through victory, liberty and lasting peace for all mankind are secured."

That is the goal for which the British people are striving. That is the goal which, with the blessing of Heaven, they are determined, at all costs and through all dangers, to attain. Their resolution to reach it is firmer today than it was twelve months ago.—London Times.

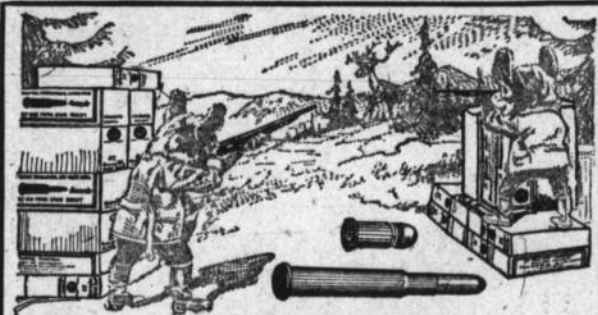
A Cure For Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmedee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

"Why," said the other, "when I was in Wales a pedigree of a particular family was shown to me which filled more than five large parchment skins, and near the middle of it was a note in the margin, 'About this time the world was created.'"

"James, dear," said a careful mother to her seven-year-old insurgent, "your Uncle Edward will be here for dinner today. Be sure to wash your face and hands before coming to the table."

"Yes, mother," hesitatingly, "but—suppose he doesn't come?"

The optimist is a man who says "Pass the cream, please," while the pessimist is one who says "Is there any milk in that jug?"



For Any Chance or Emergency

The .35 Remington-UMC Sporting Cartridge will stop the biggest game. Remington-UMC .22 Short is the best small calibre cartridge made. Between these extremes are several hundred different calibres of

Remington
UMC
Metallic Cartridges

for all Standard sporting and military rifles. All gauged in the Arm for which they're made. 50 years success behind them. Used by experts. Endorsed by rifle-makers. Remington-UMC Metallics guarantee your Arm to the full extent of the maker's guarantee.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)

London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.



HUGE SUMS HAVE BEEN SPENT TO ATTRACT IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA

THREE MILLION IMMIGRANTS IN PAST 15 YEARS

A Booklet Issued by the Minister of the Interior gives some Interesting Facts and Figures Concerning the Immigration Work Carried on by the Dominion During the Past

Canada has expended thirteen and a half million dollars in the past fifteen years on immigration work in all parts of the world and the result has been a direct increase in population by new arrivals of about three million people. This, and a whole lot more information concerning immigration work is contained in a very interesting little booklet issued by the direction of Hon. W. J. Roche, minister of the interior, called "Immigration Facts and Figures."

Immigration has been encouraged from the British Isles, the United States and certain European countries, but, of course, at present the campaign is not being carried on in Germany, Austria, Finland or Russia. Southern Europeans or Asiatics have not been wanted at any time.

There are various ways in which the attractions of Canada are set forth to the prospective emigrant. Regular agencies are established, newspaper publicity, distribution of pamphlets, exhibits of grain and other products; and in Great Britain exhibition wagons are sent around through the country districts. In the United States exhibits are made at the big fairs and expositions. In Great Britain and Europe arrangements are made with steamship and booking agents, whereby a bonus is paid for the emigrants which are directed to this country. Records in the pamphlet go back as far as 1897, but in the majority of instances they are complete for all that period, as more detailed and accurate information regarding new arrivals in the Dominion are constantly being introduced.

During the past 15 years there was a total immigration of 3,050,000, the largest number from any country being those from the British Isles, 1,158,628; with Americans a close second, 1,058,000. Of the remainder the Hungarians numbered 200,000; Germans, 38,000; Italians, 119,000, and Russians 97,000. These are the round figures.

U. S. Fleet Can Traverse Panama in a Day

Proof of This Afforded in Handling of Naval Practice Squadron

Proof that the entire present main American battleship fleet, made up of four divisions of five ships each and a flagship, a total of twenty-one, could be passed through the Panama canal in one day has been afforded by the handling of the Naval Academy practice squadron in the canal locks on its way to and from the Panama Pacific Exposition.

The squadron, composed of the battleships Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, the largest warships which have so far used the canal, were put through the locks at Pedro, Miguel and Miraflores, the Missouri and Ohio simultaneously in parallel, with the Wisconsin directly in the rear.

Patriotism and Prices

Necessary That the Producer Should Receive Fair Prices

Patriotism and production was the label on the campaign that employed the leading men of the country in the work of teaching the farmers how to grow better crops.

Patriotism and prices might be the label on a campaign that could employ the leading men of the country in the work of teaching the farmers how to get better prices for the crops they have grown.

Farmers know as much about raising crops as they do about selling crops. Outside wisdom helped the farmer to raise crops. Outside wisdom might help the farmer to sell crops. The patriotism and production campaign will be discredited if the farmer is to receive no more money for the long crop of 1915 than he received for the short crop of 1914. That result may be the inevitable outcome of the workings of the law of supply and demand. Fair prices for the fruits of the harvest are almost as essential to the prosperity of a country as is the fertility of that country's fields. A multitude of counsellors can at least do something to dispel the superstition which represents the farmer as the victim of manipulation which seeks to reduce prices for the benefit of speculators.—Toronto Telegram.

Business Will Boom

Pessimists Will Receive a Severe Jolt This Winter

British war orders of \$280,000,000 and French, Italian and Russian contracts amounting in all to as much more, we may put the total money coming into the country and already here as not less than half a billion dollars. To this colossal amount must be added the value of the western wheat crop, the biggest in the history of the Dominion.

These two facts mean one thing only, namely, that business is bound to boom in the fall and winter. It is impossible that such vast sums of money should be coming here without influencing business enormously for the better. That is the answer to those pessimists who say that the coming winter is going to be without parallel for distress, unemployment and general hard times. Those firms which have preserved an optimistic outlook through the tight money and slack business period following on the outbreak of the war, are going to reap the advantage of their pluck and energy. Companies and individuals who have kept the flag flying in the lean times just after the commencement of the war and who have consistently kept themselves in the public eye, are the ones who are going to get the pickings soon when the good times break.

Easterners have a pleasing habit of telling the people west of the lakes that money which is spent on immigration is a direct contribution to the filling up of the west and that we should be correspondingly grateful to them for allowing the money to be appropriated.

A glance at the figures given regarding the destination of the immigrants shows that the eastern provinces got about half of the new arrivals.

There is one class of immigrants that is directly beneficial in a financial way—the Chinese. In 1914 the Orientals have paid very large amounts particularly in the four years following 1910. In that year the receipts were \$2,257,000; 1911, \$3,041,000; 1912, \$3,539,000; 1913, \$2,639,000; while last year there was only \$577,000. This money is collected from each Chinaman at the rate of \$500 per head.

While there have been over three million people admitted, it must not be inferred that all who make application are allowed to take up their residence in the Dominion. In the past 12 years there have been 123,500 rejections for various reasons, ranging from sickness or lack of funds. Even after admission has been gained there have been during the past dozen years over 10,000 people rejected.

Classifying the occupations of the immigrants it is shown that those from the British Isles and others from the continent are about equally divided between farmers and general laborers, as there were a little more than 500,000 of each. A very great majority of the Americans who have come across are farmers, there being almost a half million, while the laborers do not total 200,000.

There are a great many comparisons that can be deduced from the little booklet, which contains a lot of interesting information for those who might be inclined to give a little study to the material from which the future Canada is to be constructed.

Considerable Impetus To General Trade

Canada's Prospects Are Warmly Eulogized

The London Observer has a lengthy article eulogizing the financial position and prospects of Canada. It says: "The Canadian harvest news is much liked, and is naturally having a material influence on prices. With a big surplus and high prices current owing to the Danubian being still unforgotten, the Dominion should greatly benefit. Moreover, it is distinctly encouraging to learn that a considerable impetus has been given to general trade, and that the volume of orders from country districts is increasing largely."

"The immediate result is that Canadian Pacific and other Canadian railroad securities are making headway, and business is becoming more pronounced. The Canadian Pacific report gives timely reminder of economies being practised, and furnishes evidence of the confidence of the directors in their roads for the future. "Owing to crop conditions and the period of enforced economy, severe curtailment is unnecessary. The outlay has helped to place the Dominion in a position to benefit decidedly from any improving profits, whether from war munitions, trade or the sale of foodstuffs."

Wolves Aid Germany

A Paris correspondent writes:—"Wolves as Germany's allies are surely the last word in the war, but this has been the case since the Chateau de Monjustin, which lies midway between Vesoul and Villersexel, about twenty miles from Belfort. The place is famous for its breed of horses, and, in spite of government requisitions, there are still some left. One night last month four of the horses, while grazing in a field close to the chateau, were attacked by wolves, and, after being chased for hours until they were nearly dead from fright and exhaustion, two were killed, the others being badly mutilated. The wolves had been driven from the Argentine or the Vosges by the military operations. It is nearly sixty years since a wolf was last seen in this part of France, and the inhabitants are now so terrified that they will not venture out of doors after nightfall."

Good Humor

Our good allies, the French, have been astonished by the light-heartedness of the British Tommy. However heavy the casualties, however wearisome the duty, however imminent the danger, our soldiers have never lost their power to sing and chaff and laugh. As a matter of fact this power is the quality of the people. The typical working class Briton meets adversity with a smile, and bad luck with an unconquerable determination to make the best of things. Dickens discovered the humor of England. England at its greatest was "Merrie England." The British tried and proved by the war must be a "Merrie England" once more.—London Daily News and Leader.

To the Manufacturers

But for the promptness, as well as courage, of the Canadian soldiers, the road to Calais would have been lost to the Germans on more than one occasion. In order to hold what they have commercially, and to gain more this hour of opportunity with their rivals of other nations in the quality of goods they turn out, they must be able to make as good, or a little better, time to the goal. And they can't afford to lose out by failure to let it early be known that they are on the way.—London Advertiser.

Better Prices For Crops

Banking and Business Interests Should Co-operate With the Farmers

At a meeting held recently in Winnipeg at which representatives of the farmers' organizations of Western Canada were present, the matter of prices likely to be received for the present crop was discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that a heavy movement on the part of the farmers to sell their grain at the present time would be almost certain to force prices to a lower level and that if a more leisurely method of marketing were followed by the farmers in the disposal of their grain a better average price all round would be secured for it.

While it was recognized that the matter of giving advice on the selling of grain is a difficult one, it was thought advisable by all present to make a public statement advising the farmers of Western Canada, as far as possible, to store a portion of their grain on their farms, and, in this way, spread the marketing of it over the next eight or ten months, rather than place it in immense quantities upon the market in the next few months with the certainty—as far as the present outlook is concerned—of bringing prices to a considerably lower level.

Lake and ocean port space is more scarce than in previous years; rates for such space are higher than ever before; rates of exchange between this country and Europe are also more adverse than they have even been and undoubtedly the flooding of the market with grain immediately after threshing will mean that these charges which ultimately have to be paid by the farmer, will go higher than ever.

It was thought advisable to publicly request the co-operation of the banks and business interests generally in the matter. Their co-operation might take the form of extending the time for payment of liabilities; that farmers might have to such banks or business interests, rather than to force the farmers to sell their grain at a sacrifice in order to meet liabilities falling due in October and November. The banks particularly by taking advantage of the powers recently conferred could make advances to farmers on the security of grain on the farm.

If this method of marketing can be followed, we feel certain that it will result in a greater monetary return for the crop to the farmers of Western Canada than will otherwise obtain, and it seems apparent that such a result will be a direct benefit to every business interest in the country, and at the same time will insure a steady flow of grain sufficient for the needs of the empire.

More leisurely marketing of our grain has always been advocated by the leaders of the farmers' organizations and we make this statement at the present time for the purpose of directing attention to this very important matter at a period when our crop is just beginning to move. We believe that if farmers follow our suggestion in large numbers that the result will prove that the scheme is far more practical than any other that could be suggested to insure a fair return for the crop.

Signed on behalf of the farmers' organizations.

Jas. Speakman, Pres. United Farmers of Alberta; P. P. Woodbridge, Sec. United Farmers of Alberta; John Maharg, Pres. Sask. Grain Growers' Association; J. B. Muselmans, Sec. Sask. Grain Growers' Association; R. C. Henderson, Pres. Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. McKenzie, Sec. Man. Grain Growers' Association; C. Rice Jones, Pres. Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co.; Chas. A. Dunning, Gen. Manager, Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co.; T. A. Crerar, Pres. Grain Growers' Co., Ltd.

Facts and Figures of War

The British Empire is Now Nearly One-third Larger Than Before the War

The population of the world is variously estimated at between 1,500 and 1,700 millions, and over 963 millions (or more than half) are now at war, in that they are subjects of, or under the protection of, states now engaged in hostilities. Of this total, 421 millions, or nearly one-half, are subjects of King George or under British protection.

The land surface of the earth (including all the waste places, such as the Polar regions) is estimated at 55,500,000 square miles. More than half of the world, in this geographical sense, is at war, the territories, colonies and protectorates of the nations concerned totalling 28,916,000 square miles.

Of the sixty nations usually given in the list of nations of the world, nineteen are at war or directly concerned in it.

The British empire, before the war, comprised 11,454,862 square miles, excluding Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus, which were technically Turkish. The empire has increased by some 2,326,000 square miles, or nearly one-third, during the first year of the war. This figure includes the Cameroons, the conquest of which is not yet complete, and is a Franco-British enterprise, so that the territory will probably be divided.

The new territories captured, incorporated in the empire, or added to our sphere of influence, are in square miles:

Egypt, 400,000; Sudan, 954,000; Cyprus, 3,500; Arabia, 1,200,000; German Southwest Africa, 322,450; Togoland, 33,700; Cameroons, 191,200; German New Guinea (including Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck Archipelago, and the Caroline, Pelew, Marshall groups of islands), 100,000; Samoa Archipelago, 1,050.

Of the Arabian Peninsula, the Aden Protectorate (about 9,000 square miles) belonged to Great Britain. Turkey owned about 436,000 square miles, and the remainder comprises huge deserts, sparsely inhabited by nomadic tribes. It has a total population of some 4,870,000.

The farmer with the golden grain is the man who is to be envied this year. Alberta farmers are among the most fortunate people on the face of the earth and likewise among the best.—Calgary Albertan.

The Allies Playing Gigantic Game

Russian Retreat and the Delayed Western Drive

From the time that the Russian retreat became a definite and established fact, with its duration and extent the remaining questions a great part of the world has been asking. "What about the drive of the allies on the west front?" Like many another question, it was very easy to ask, especially as it had been looked for to start in May. As the Russian retreat continued and daily seemed more dangerous, the question became more and more persistent. As the fall of Warsaw became certain many thought the blow in the west would be struck to save the Polish capital. But, it has often been argued that the fall of Warsaw is not nearly so serious as many people imagine and that the further the Germans penetrate into Russia the more nearly impossible will be their return. It is said that the German army is on its way to Petrograd and that Russia is preparing to transfer the capital to Moscow, as France transferred her capital to Bordeaux for similar reasons. The drive toward Paris and Calais had the double object of capturing those two cities and splitting and smashing the French army—especially the latter. It was a mighty costly failure. So, the German drive in the east, the most powerful, most extensive, and so far most successful campaign by Germany against Russia, has the two-fold object of capturing several of the most important strategic positions at very heavy sacrifice. They are pushing onward toward Petrograd and using every known tactical move to drive a wedge through some point of the Russian line. Time and again they have used every force at their command to push through and isolate a large section of the Russian forces. They succeeded, even in the smallest degree. Further and further they follow greedily in the trail of their wary and formidable foe, getting daily more distant from their base and more dangerously involved in the enemy country.

Now, since the outbreak of the war, all countries involved have been inventing and developing the greatest possible engines of destruction for their own use, as well as all possible means of protection against the enemy. It is rumored in many circles that England has recently perfected and satisfactorily tested an enormous cannon far superior to anything of the German army—a 17 inch gun with a range of twenty-five miles. It is also rumored, the allies in the west have a number of these guns with ample ammunition and that all is prepared for the long expected western drive as soon as the proper time arrives. None of the warring countries is anxious for a second winter campaign. Many eminent thinkers are looking for an enormous effort on the western front at almost any time now. One thing we may rest assured of, there is a thorough understanding between the allies. They are playing a gigantic game and each of the allies is fully posted as to all moves of the others. So, when the German drive against Russia has reached a predetermined point we may be sure of the move in the west, with Germany in a very tight box, her final struggles close at hand, and the peace of the world not far off.

Children Given War Names

Many Babies Are Now Getting Names From the War

Lusitania Heppelthwaite is the name of a healthy baby girl who has just been christened in England, says the Montreal Star. Lusitania's father, according to the information, is a seaman, who, at the beginning of the war, belonged to the crew of one of the fishing trawlers which were torpedoed by a U-boat. He wanted to give his child an appropriate name, but it was impossible to take the name of his old ship, which was "The Three Sisters of Yarmouth." So the child was called Lusitania.

Hundreds of children have received names derived from popular war heroes not only in England, but in Canada. Names such as Kitchener, French, Joffre, Louvain, Mons, Marne, etc., are quite common. But there are others somewhat more freakish than that.

For instance, "Shrapnel." Shrapnel is a boy, the son of a Calgary private, who was badly wounded in the second battle of Ypres. The full name of the Calgary child is Shrapnel Ypres Jenkins—S. Y. Jenkins for short.

Twins in Manchester have been given the names of Reginald Ally Monaghan and William Ally Monaghan, respectively. The Entente Cordiale is likely to remain firmly between them.

"Trench" Anderson is a son of a soldier. Trench's father lived in a trench for months. On cold and bitter nights he thought of his old home in Scotland and of his present home in Flanders. When he was sent to the hospital with a sniper's bullet through his chest he wrote to his wife to call their first-born Trench.

A mother in Point St. Charles has named her boy "Langemarck." Another, in the east end, has a girl named "Marle Joffra."

Montreal has no birth registration system, and it is difficult to trace the names which have been given since the war broke out. The ones mentioned are but a few of many. The Belgian and Russian children have been given patriotic names; so have the Germans. How proud is the lad who will go through life as "Von Hindenburg," "Mackenzie Schmidt," or "Kluck Tirpitz Zimmerman!"

B.C. May Go Into Shipbuilding

That the province of British Columbia should get into the ship building business with a view of developing the natural resources of this country, increasing its export trade and making its products known to all the world is the suggestion made by Mr. Hugh McLean, an old time resident of Vancouver, and who has placed his scheme before the government.

Mr. McLean has carefully studied the lumber trade of British Columbia and has come to the conclusion that British Columbia lumber is not getting fair recognition in the markets of the world. He also believes that the province is wealthy enough in natural resources to justify the government in making a bold experiment in the way of government owned and managed ships to carry our products.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR IS SHOWN TO REST ON GERMANY

GERMANS TRY TO CONCEAL DAMNING EVIDENCE

British Foreign Office Replies to Recent German Statements, in Which the Latter Have Endeavored to Place the Blame for Their Humiliating Position on Other Nations

In reply to recent German statements relating to the origin of the war, the British foreign office issued the following:

"First—The Germans maintain that the reason which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference on the mobilization of Russia. In Paper Number 43 of our White Book, Sir J. Guachen (British ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with the German secretary of state, refusing a conference.

"The secretary of state said that the suggested conference would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not in his opinion be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He maintained that such a conference was not practicable. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit. As when he refused a conference he referred to the possibility of Russian mobilization it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilizing.

"As a matter of fact, the proposal for a conference was made July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization in Russia. On that day Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring an undertaking that within 12 hours the Russian forces should be demobilized.

"Second—Doubt is thrown in Germany on the assurance we gave Bel-

gium in 1913 that we should not land troops in that country except in the case of violation of its territory by another power. Assurance was not only given to the Belgian minister but Sir F. Villiers gave Sir Edward Grey's record of it to the Belgian government at the time. The assurance appeared in the collected diplomatic documents. Why is it doubted? It is because the Germans have not allowed the reproduction of the document, which is so damning to their case.

"Third—The final interview between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky (German ambassador at London). This interview, purely private, was held at a private house and no record was made of it. But Sir E. Grey is certain that he never made the statement quoted by the North German Gazette with regard to the decisive factor in Great Britain's participation in the war, nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. If need be, a fuller statement will be made in parliament on the subject.

"Fourth—The immediate cause of this war was the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which then turned into a dispute between Austria and Russia. Yet it is worthy of note that it was Germany who declared war against Russia and France. The Austrian ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German ambassador left. Germany declared war on Russia on August 1 and Austria on August 6, 1914."

French Airmen Use Liquid Air Bombs

It Has Contributed Largely to Success of Recent Raids Over German Positions

A well known French aviator describes how a 60 year old professor of science joined the air service as a sublieutenant to try out a new liquid air bomb he had invented. A member of the Academy of Science and an officer of the Legion of Honor, the professor offered his bomb free on condition that he be allowed to direct the first military trial, but as the regulations forbid anyone, save a member of the army, taking war flights, he promptly volunteered and received a commission. He took the observer's seat in a biplane during operations near Hebuterne and accurately dropped a bomb weighing 100 pounds, on a chateau, the local German headquarters. When the smoke cleared away he saw the chateau had been practically demolished. The aviator asserts that the bomb is tenfold more destructive than the same weight of dynamite. The professor is now directing the manufacture of these bombs, which have contributed largely to the success of the recent raids by French airmen.

American Tourist Traffic

Will Prove the Best Kind of Advertising for Canada

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proves that Canada has received during the past twelve months unprecedented attention from American tourists. Part of this traffic came to Canada, no doubt, because of the uncertainty or impossibility of European travel at present, and part was due to the desire of those bound for the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco to enjoy as lengthy and as attractive a trip as possible.

A trip through the Canadian West is an education for foreign tourists, as it is an inspiration for Canadians. Canada contains in the unrivalled scenery of the Rockies an asset capable of catching the interest and the imagination of all who see it, while a trip through the grain belt is an enlightening experience as well. If, as is estimated, fifty thousand American visitors have enjoyed this experience during the past year, Canada has a new and powerful advertising force at play today in the United States.

All this means a step forward in the country's growth and strength. The American people, being largely of Anglo-Saxon stock are welcome settlers in Canada. Since the war began, they have been paying unusual attention to this nation because of their participation in the conflict, and the example given by the sturdy Canadians on the battlefield is constantly held up to Americans by such men as Theodore Roosevelt. The kind of Americans Canada is attracting as settlers now is the kind Canada wants most.

Advertising has done much for this country, but Canada's resources and possibilities have never been over advertised. It is satisfactory to know that, even while the nation is at war, her growth in population and wealth is keeping up in a satisfactory manner. The American tourist traffic is one of the most attractive in the world, and if Canada can retain it in succeeding years, the country will benefit materially as a result.—Montreal Mail.

\$1,000 Per Ton For Copper in Germany

Over \$1,000 per ton is now being paid by the German government to householders and others who bring copper objects to the metal collecting depots. This compares with a price of \$360 per ton recently quoted on the London market for copper in bulk.

The London Daily Express appeals to the British government to inaugurate a campaign like that in Germany for the collection of useless household articles of copper, tin and zinc, which are needed for the conduct of the war. It declares that more than five million dollars' worth of material of this character is going to waste in attics, storerooms and workshops which people would willingly part with if they knew the material would be turned into shells and cartridges.

The Part Played By the Dominion

Canada Is Not Unduly Feeling the War Burden

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce in the Canadian cabinet, in an interview, says: "One hundred and fifty thousand Canadians are on the battle line in Europe or being recruited and trained for the war." This statement is the first official announcement concerning the contribution of men Canada has made to the war.

Up to the present time Canada has trained over seven thousand men and sent them to the front or base stations in Europe for further training. "Sir George continued. "In addition, eighty thousand men are being recruited and trained in Canada. If occasion demands Canada can increase still further her assistance. Canada does this not simply to help the Mother country, but because the Dominion is part of the empire and shares its ideals and perils equally."

"Altogether it is probable that out of this co-operation in the struggle for existence of the British empire relations between the Overseas Dominions and the Mother Country will become closer than ever. What methods of organization will be needed to bring this about and give it articulate form are not worth while discussing now. That will remain for after consideration."

"Canada is not unduly feeling the burden of war, owing mainly to our large agricultural resources, and for the surplus of which the call is continuously and insistent, but whatever burdens Canada may be required to bear as a consequence of the present conditions, she will bear cheerfully and without murmuring."

Phosphates of Lime Deposits

A Valuable Discovery is Made in the National Park at Banff

Frank D. Adams, Ph. D., dean of the faculty of applied science at McGill University, reports a valuable discovery of phosphate of lime made in the Banff National Park by him, in company with W. J. Dick, mining engineer of the commission of conservation. The discovery may have a far-reaching effect on the grain growing industry of Canada, in view of this substance being the best known fertilizer. Its special value to western Canada is that it is practically the only thing that can be used to keep up the fertility of a soil that is being continually cropped.

The two men were sent out to look for phosphate of lime, following recent discoveries in the states of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Montana. They believed that about the rocky mountains of Canada contain similar geological formations as the localities where the lime had been discovered they would also find deposits of the lime.

This proved to be the case. They went to Montana, examining the deposits near Butte, then passed into Canada, investigating the strata of the mountains in the North Kootenay pass, the Crow's Nest pass and the Banff National Park. In the park they found the desired geological horizon, and eventually the lime.

Dr. Adams thinks the lime exists there in commercial quantities. There is no other known deposits along the north shore of the Ottawa river. It appears only on the eastern slope of the Rockies, where the rocks are carbonaceous.

Another interesting discovery made was the existence of three hitherto unrecorded coal seams near the summit of the South Kootenay pass. The geologists have reported to the commission of conservation and a statement will likely be issued shortly.

Let Ontario Give Thanks

There is in some quarters of Ontario loud complaint about the damage done to the crops by bad weather of late. Let any man who kicks about the damage done to crops just think for two minutes about Belgium or Poland and then thank heaven that it is only his crops that are damaged.—Brockville Times.

Fall Footwear For Children

Good, stout neat appearing Shoes for School Children are a necessity at this season of the year for health and comfort.

"Classic Shoes"

for children are unequalled and our stock is most complete in all sizes and prices. Bring the children of all ages to us for their footwear. We guarantee satisfaction.

New Fall and Winter Footwear For Men and Women

Are here too. It is economy to protect your feet in a good, solid, proper-fitting shoe because you are better fitted for your every-day duties. We can supply your wants in any style or grade of such Serviceable Footwear that for style and fit, along with Wearing Qualities, cannot be equalled at the Price.

Rubber Footwear for wet weather, in all sizes, for Men, Women, and Children.

Elves Bros
The Store of Good Service

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.
G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday or on before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MOPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR EXCHANGE—Three clear title lots in Sunalta, Calgary, for a clear title quarter section near Vulcan. A. R. Flett, Box 4, Vulcan. \$2947

OATS—A quantity of 1914 Oats on N. W. Quarter 12 19-25, 4 miles from Loma. Price 55c. per bushel at granary. Wm. McDonald, R. R. No. 2, Vulcan, Alberta. Agt 181

FOR SALE

One Portable J. I. Case 15 Horse Power Engine and 32 inch American Abel Separator ready to run. \$1000. Terms arranged.
E. M. Hollister
Vulcan, Alberta
Jy14tf

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

JACK THOMPSON AUCTIONEER

MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
FLOOD & WHICHER
Real Estate Agents
VULCAN ALBERTA

C. C. REBBE

Auctioneer
VULCAN, ALBERTA
Phone R 1104
For dates available see

C. B. SHIMP

VULCAN ALBERTA

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER
Eastway.
Owner of horses branded on Left Shoulder

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & CO. have opened a Blacksmith Shop at

KIRCALDY

All work promptly executed
Plow Shares \$2.25 for 12 inch; \$2.50 for 14 inch; \$2.75 for 16 inch; \$3.00 for 18 inch.

"Five Roses"

Flour

The World's Best

\$3.40

B. C. FRUITS

for Canning now on hand

Meats and Groceries

Vulcan Meat Market

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

G. L. JOHANSON, Proprietor

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; H. W. Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

The South African Election.

There is more than a passing interest in the South African elections for members of the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, for the two contesting parties are practically drawn up on lines of sympathy with the contestants in the war. The Nationalist party, which holds quite reasonable views as far as the Cape itself is concerned, comes under the guidance of General Hertzog and his followers of the Free State, and this clique is decidedly republican and quite open, pro-German. The Labor party is divided between the views of its leader who says that the interests of labor are inimical with a victory for the Allies, and a former leader who says that labor can have no interest in the war. The Unionist party is also divided as some of its members wish to support General Botha to the end while others would rather see their party enjoy the advantages of the Opposition in the House.

The Nationalist party have as their chief plank a "two-stream" policy, as the Manchester Guardian calls it, wherein they pretend to see the best future for their country in stressing in every possible way the differences between the races. On the other hand the South African party have as their principle the hearty co-operation of both races and this it seeks to achieve without the infringement of the ideals as to language and education of either race.

The Balkan Question.

The reasons for the importance of the Gallipoli venture become more clear as the days go by, and notwithstanding the insistence by many writers that this campaign would have a great bearing on hostilities on the whole, the average man was prone to see in it no more than the releasing of Russian commerce from the Black Sea. But as time has passed over and events in the Balkans have developed far more quickly than the Allies plans on the peninsula, the value of prestige there stands out in greater relief. The Balkans at present are causing more serious thought than anything else, and the central question for consideration is as to whether Great Britain will not in the end have to shoulder the entire responsibility of quelling the trouble in that vicinity. France cannot give the aid necessary as her forces are practically all engaged, Serbia has her hands full, and Italy has not yet declared war on Germany, and her aid in this direction cannot be counted on, much as it is hoped for. Russia has promised aid, but the difficulties before her are great. Her intention to attack the Bulgarian coast would be with difficulty carried out as it is heavily fortified under German advice and two coast surrounded by mine fields. Greece has notified Serbia that her agreement of 1911 is not valid to-day and that she will preserve a strict neutrality, and Roumania, although professedly sympathetic to the Entente Allies, does not offer much hope.

Thus, roughly, do matters stand and the position has to be faced with a decision on which everything will turn, and its consideration brings into relief the importance of the Gallipoli fighting and the amount of political influence that would have been ours had the fighting in that quarter been brought to a successful issue. There is yet hope that our gains may be of so decisive a nature as to materially influence the Balkan States, but the time before us is growing short. We must face the fact that the problem is serious and will take a lot of solving. It adds greatly to our burden of the war and while there is no call for pessimism over the situation we must be prepared for almost anything to happen in Balkan politics.

The Crime of Belgium.

Lord Curzon, in a recent appeal for financial help for Belgium said that the treatment of Belgium by the Germans was without doubt the greatest crime in history, and in saying this he is merely repeating what is the verdict of the entire British people and the Empire.

Belgium has been throughout the war, the great deciding factor as far as the conduct of the Empire was concerned. In the first place it was because of her that Great Britain took up the challenge and it is for the vindication of such nations as Belgium that we are fighting to-day. In England to-day the greatest recruiting asset is Belgium, and nothing will appeal to the able-bodied man more than a recital of the wrongs of that nation.

It is a peculiar thing, but recruiting speeches as a general rule, entirely fail to convince the audience if the speaker draws on the possibility of the invasion of England. The Englishman has had

it born into him through past generations that England cannot be invaded and to tell him that at the present time the German hordes are a little more than forty miles from Dover is to waste breath; one might as well tell him that they are at the other end of the world. He regards the appeal made more or less as a freakish episode of the war from which no great harm can come. These things do not touch his imagination, they are entirely foreign to him, rendered so by his implicit faith in the British navy which has so magnificently cleared the seas of our enemies in so short a time. But talk to him of Belgium and in a minute he is afire with a deep resentment against the military power that could so far forget itself as to attack a small and inoffensive nation like Belgium. His regard for Germany is that of a fair man for a bully and all he wants to see is the bully put in his right place. The attack on Belgium outrages all the hopes and privileges for which the Briton stands and it is this, together with the magnificent stand the army of that gallant nation made to keep the invader from her soil that has touched the imagination of the Briton and sent him to her aid.

Forcing the Workman.

"Do you want an inconclusive peace because of industrial trouble in your own country? This is a statement of the Trades Union is absolutely against you. It is suspicious of you, rightly or wrongly. I beg of you to realize the danger. Is this agitation part of a plan to remove the Prime Minister? No one has disagreed with him more than we who sit on these benches, but we can say that in this hour of the nation's crisis he cannot be replaced."

Thus spoke Mr. Thomas, the Labor member and the representative of the railway men in the Imperial Parliament in a speech full of force and eloquence in the recent debate on conscription. His words were a telling summary of what is in the minds of the workers themselves, and he warned the members in favor of a conscriptionist policy of the danger with which they were tampering.

The conscriptionists, as a general rule, seem to place their own ideas before everything, even before the feeling of the country. It is one thing for them to say that conscription will win the war; it is another for them to convince the working man that such is the case, when authorities like Asquith and Kitchener have stated that the voluntary system has been highly satisfactory. Mr. Thomas is an authority on labor and its mind, and his words are no idle thing of the moment advanced for the cause of the voluntary system. Rather are they a guide for those who would alter the present system. This is labor's war and labor has backed it through thick and thin, but you cannot coerce it to foreign methods until you have proved that the present system is faulty, and as yet the conscriptionists have not given this proof. 200,000 men could not be forced under the Munitions Act, then how are 3,000,000 men to be forced?

The Need for Our Help.

A visit to Calgary or any city where enlisting and training are going on reveals to the visitor from the prairie town something about which he has been in ignorance. On every hand one sees the khaki-clad men who have enlisted for the sake of their country and all that she as part of the Empire, stands for. And that is as near as we here get to the war.

Of the actual affair itself we have no conception. We talk of the war as a terrible thing and we make an effort to stand aghast at the enormous loss of life and wealth that is entailed, but our effort is futile. We have no idea of the war with its countless hardships or of the manner in which our gallant men are offering their lives for our safety. In a word, we don't know what it all means; if we did doubtless every town and village would be voluntarily be denuded of its available fighting quota, and we say this with out any purpose of exaggeration.

Why is it that there are yet so many able-bodied young men amongst us, men with no family ties or anything else to keep them from doing their little bit for the land of their birth still going about in civilian clothes? We cannot all go to the front; that is granted; but there are hundreds among us who could, and yet they are holding back. Why? It is not a question of personal cowardice or comfort; of that we are sure. It is simply the failure to realize just how much the Empire needs them in this critical period of her history. Kitchener, Lloyd George and other men of prominence in connection with the war, have told us again and again that the need is great. And as long as those among us who do not realize this the need will continue to be great.

There is work for everyone of us to do, whether it is giving toward the funds devoted to the war or in offering ourselves, but before we can hope to give in any commensurate manner we shall have to realize more thoroughly and more clearly the infinite need there is for anything that we can do.

According to a despatch of last Thursday's date, the Bulgarian government issued to its people a manifesto calling upon them to defend the national soil

"violated by a perfidious neighbor and deliver their brethren oppressed beneath the Serbian yoke." They also notified the Greek government that they had declared war on Serbia.

During the night of October 18, German airplanes visited the eastern counties of England and a part of London. They dropped a number of bombs and caused fires which were, however, kept in hand. The casualties amounted to 55 persons killed and 114 injured. Of these, military casualties amounted to 14 killed and 18 wounded. The civilian casualties were: Killed, 27 men, 9 women and 5 children; wounded, 64 men, 30 women, 7 children. Berlin states damage was done to arsenals, a report denied by the British report.

Notice to Farmers

J. HARRIS & COMPANY

Employment Agents

LETHBRIDGE

Have opened a Branch Office at

134 9th Avenue, W., Calgary

Phone us for Your Harvest Help

Phone 4455

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District

Write the

Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.

VULCAN - - - Alberta

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos

VULCAN - ALBERTA

M. H. KAHLER

Watchmaker and Jeweler

OPTICIAN

Eyes Tested Free

VULCAN - ALBERTA

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

Catering

F. SMART - - - Vulcan

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobacco, Soft
Drinks, Candies, Fruit.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Professional

STANLEY D. SKENE, B. A.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public

Bank of Hamilton Chambers

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

P. W. L. Clark

Barrister,

Solicitor and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Vulcan Street, Vulcan, Alberta.

DR. G. M. CARSON, M.B.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Vulcan - - - Alberta

P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Phone 44

DENTISTRY

Dr. C. H. NELSON

Dentist

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

When at the Fair

Don't forget to call and see our exhibits of

Chapman Engines
Toronto Engines
Toronto Windmills
Stock Scales
Grain Grinders
Water Pumps
De Laval Cream Separators;

These Models will be working to show you how they run.

GUY WALKER

Implement Agent

VULCAN

ALBERTA

We are Showing

an Exclusive Range of the Latest Designs in

Christmas Cards

at Prices ranging from

\$2.00 to \$10.00

Remember your Friends in the Old
Country or the East and place your
Orders early at

D. C. JONES, Druggist,

Or

The Advocate Office

VULCAN

ALBERTA

One Year's Record

The record of the past twelve months in patriotic giving is one of which Canada may be justly proud. Upwards of five million dollars have been turned in to the Patriotic Fund during the first year of the war. There is hardly a community in the Dominion that has not assumed some share in this great undertaking. True, the recognition of the responsibility has varied greatly. Some districts and many individuals

have taxed themselves heavily, while others have endeavored to escape with a minimum contribution. At first there was a tendency on the part of some districts to uphold the doctrine of purely local responsibility. "We will look after our own, let others do the same," was their motto. Had this been the general practice throughout Canada, there would have been, before the first year of the war had come to an end, communities in which either the soldiers' dependence would have been compelled to subsist without assistance, or a burden would

have been assumed by the people almost beyond their means. For example, in the Province of Alberta, from which there have enlisted about 15,000 men, or one man to every twenty-five inhabitants of the Province, having to carry a burden of nearly 2,500 soldiers' families, would have had to provide \$75,000 per month to meet their needs, while on other communities, at present more able to bear so heavy a financial load than this loyal Province, would have rested but a light obligation. It has been the privilege of the national Fund, during the past year, to assist communities that were "long on patriotism and short on cash," and we have been able to do this through the generosity of other communities, whose subscriptions were large, though their enlistments were comparatively few.

Contributions have come from many sources. Municipal and County councils have generously subscribed in all the provinces. Banks, railway companies, employees of industrial establishments, fraternal societies, religious bodies, athletic associations, and thousands of individuals have helped to swell the Fund. Members of the North West Mounted Police give one day's pay a month. Indians from many a reserve have sent in the proceeds of their grain, their cattle or their fur. Mining towns, and lumber camps, cheese factories and fishing plants, have all figured on the list of subscribers. A general collection, on a given day, was taken up in all the Roman Catholic Churches throughout the Province of Quebec. This Dominion-wide support, so generously accorded in the first year of the war, will probably be exceeded by the generosity that will be shown in the second and severer period of the struggle.

Steps are now about to be undertaken for a fresh appeal to the generous public throughout all Canada. Wherever possible, subscriptions will be sought, payable in monthly instalments, so that the Fund may have a continuous income to the end of the war. So few communities now remain that have not subscribed at least once, that the Executive Committee feels justified in asking all Canada to give a second time.

Until the youngest among us is grey-headed, and for many long years after, the one outstanding event will be this great war. We may still continue to use the old chronology, but events of modern history will be devoted into those before and those after this present war. It has been a great testing time for nations and individuals. The boasted civilization of some countries has been found to be but a thin mask, of others to have shown unexampled heroism. For the British Empire, judged by its enemies to be decadent, money-loving, rent by dissension, it has proven a time of sublime effort. As with nations so it is with individuals. Hereafter the one question that will be asked regarding every man will be this, "How did he stand the test of the great war?" Those who can should go to fight, and those who cannot fight should pay. Those who will do neither are unworthy the liberties they enjoy, for which men by the thousands are dying.

After all, this great cloud has a silver lining. It may lead those of us who inherited privileges we little prized, to hold them hereafter in higher estimation and to exercise the rights of self-government with greater unselfishness and purer ideals. If this be accomplished, the sacrifice will not have been in vain.

Seed Grain Grades

An order in council has been issued establishing certain grades of grain exclusively for seed purposes without affecting the commercial grades fixed under the Canada Grain Act. The primary purpose of the order-in-council is to create a substantial supply of red fife and marquis wheat, white oats and six-rowed barley that is clean, of super-

ior quality and reasonably pure, so that such grain may be made available to farmers, seed merchants or grain dealers who sell seed at a minimum cost the main object being the improvement of field crops.

The nomenclature of grades of grain for seed purposes shall be as follows:

The same having been revised and approved by the chief inspector of grain.

No. 1 Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean and free from other grain, shall be free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the seed control act, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Extra Canadian Western Seed Barley shall be composed of the six rowed variety, sound, plump, free from other grain, of fair color, free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the seed control act, and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern Seed Wheat shall be composed of 85 per cent. of marquis wheat, sound, clean and free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the seed control act, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

For seed purpose, red fife and marquis wheat shall be kept separate.

No grain shall be accepted for seed which will require a large dockage to clean. Seed inspectors shall observe the foregoing regulations in the grading of grain for seed purposes, nevertheless inasmuch as the operations of seed inspectors are dependent upon and follow after the operations of grain inspectors in respect of the grain to be examined as to suitability for seed purposes, the seed inspectors will remain, subject to the approval of the chief inspector of grain or his deputy in all matters of procedure and prompt attendance to duties and for efficiency and accuracy of technical work (one seed inspectors shall be responsible to the minister of agriculture.

Seed inspectors are authorized to certify ex-elevator the grain graded for seed purposes pursuant to the foregoing regulations.

Following the zeppelin raids over the eastern counties and London last week, a mass meeting was held and resolutions were passed calling on the government to initiate a system of reprisals over German towns in order to let the Kaiser see that his policy of murdering innocents could be avenged. The speakers at the meeting were Lord Willoughby de Broke and W. Johnson-Hicks, member of parliament.

It Is Easy

To Refinish

Shabby Woodwork and Doors

With

C P

Sun Varnish Stain

Manufactured by

The Canada Paint Co., Limited

You can obtain rich effects in imitation of all the popular Hardwoods such as Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, etc.

Do the work yourself at odd moments with Sun Stain Varnish.

One coat makes shabby woodwork look as good as new. It can be used on any interior wooden surface. Just the thing for finishing wainscoting, doors, floors, cupboards, shelving, dinky furniture, etc. Now is the time of the year to fix things up. During the long winter months we have to use our homes constantly so this is the time to make things bright and attractive

Get a color card from us.

Irving's Ltd.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes

Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

Special Offerings

Friday and Saturday Special Offerings of great interest to men and women. Much wanted merchandise at prices which are a revelation even for Friday and Saturday always a day of Great Bargains at H. W. Reeves. See Specials in Groceries for week end.

Groceries

Try a packet of the famous Sopade 10c
Gold Dust Washing Powder 25c
Golden West Washing Powder 25c
Fairbanks Tar Soap, 3 cakes for 25c
Dutch Hand Soap cuts the grease 3 for 25c

Specials for the Cook Car

Red Rose Tea, 3 lb. tins 1.30
Braid's Ideal Coffee, per lb. 40c
Baking Powder, Tuxedo, 5 lb. tins 90c
Good Cooking Apples, 60 lb box 2.10

Blanket Department

Hummer Blanket 54 x 74 2.60
Non Such Blanket 60 x 81 4.00
Heavy Wool Blanket 64 x 82 4.50
Nearwool Blanket 11 x 4 1.75
Kingscot Blanket 12x4 2.25

Men's Furnishings

Mens Fleece Lined Underwear, garment 65c
Mens Heavy Wool Vest and Pants 1.25
Mens Pure Wool Vest and Pants 1.50
Mens Heavy Wool Socks 25c
Mens Soft Wool Socks 50c

Men's Gloves and Pant

Boys' Odd Pants \$3.25, 3.75, 4.50
Mens Lined Gloves 2.00, 2.50
Mens Lined Mitts 1.00, 1.25, 1.50
Mens Wool Mitts 35c
Mens Suits from 10.00 to 18.00

Mens Womens Childrens Sweaters

Boys Wool Sweaters 2.25
Mens Wool Sweaters, brown, navy, grey 4.00
Mens Heavy Wool Sweater 5.00
Womens Wool Sweaters 4.00

Staple Department

36 inch English Stripe Flanellette 15c
36 inch White Flanellette 15c 2 1/2c
24 inch Fancy Flanellette 15c, 25c
Dark Fancy Flanellette 12 1/2c 15c
Navy and Grey Flanellettes 45c, 50c

NOTICE

Butter and Eggs taken as cash
and Highest Prices Paid.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

The gentle but sure
laxative for children is

Rexall Orderlies

The intestinal organs of children are so delicate that only the most gentle, mild and natural bowel regulator should ever be used.

On account of their healthy, mild and natural action, and freedom from harsh or injurious drugs, Rexall Orderlies are safe, gentle and most desirable bowel regulator for children, and they are as easy to give as candy.

They do not weaken nor depress the system even by continued use. On the contrary, they tone up the bowels and tend to keep them in a healthy condition.

Incidentally, they are as good for grown people as they are for children.

Rexall Stores everywhere recommend Rexall Orderlies, and refund your money, if for any reason they fail to satisfy.

Made in Canada and sold in metal boxes at 16c, 25c and 50c each, at Rexall Stores only. Get a Box Today from

D. C. JONES, Druggist,
VULCAN



The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"You see, I have already adapted myself to circumstances," she said when Geoffrey had asked politely and feelingly after the injured foot. "The donkey and I are old friends and Jessop got the cart for me. So I am all right by the way, what is it I hear about your finding a body down on the sand?"

"It is quite true," Geoffrey said gravely. "The body of Dr. Tchigor-sky."

"Tchigor-sky! Dr. Tchigor-sky! Do you really mean that?"

The smooth velvet voice had risen to a hoarse scream. Disappointment, joy, relief danced across the woman's gleaming eyes. For the moment she seemed to forget that she had a companion.

"What a dreadful thing!" she said catching her natural voice again. "How did it happen?"

Geoffrey gave her the details without flinching.

"It was a bit of shock for us," he said, "but we are accustomed to them. Of course it will be brought in that the poor fellow met with an accident, but there is not the slightest doubt that the poor fellow was murdered."

"Murdered! Why should you say that?"

"I don't know. Of course I have no evidence. But Tchigor-sky chose to interest himself in our affairs, and he has paid the penalty. That was exactly what Marion said when she saw the body."

"So that poor child actually saw the corpse! How terrible!"

"Marion did not seem to mind. She is small and slender, but has courage and resolution."

Mrs. May nodded. She had received information that was a long way from being distasteful to her. She pined Geoffrey with questions as to what Tchigor-sky had said and done, but Geoffrey evaded them all. Tchigor-sky had said nothing; he had hinted vaguely at what he was going to do.

"I knew him years ago," said Mrs. May.

"Oh, indeed," Geoffrey replied. "He never mentioned that."

Mrs. May drew a long breath. Evidently she had nothing to fear. Her arch enemy had gone to his account, leaving no mischief behind. Sooner or later the man would have had to be removed; now he had gone away, saving all the trouble. Really, it was very considerate of Tchigor-sky.

"You might come to the inquest and say he was a friend of yours," said Geoffrey.

Mrs. May looked at him sharply. Had she said too much or did he suspect? But Geoffrey's eyes were clear and innocent of meaning. Mrs. May shuddered. These kind of horrors made her ill, she said.

"I don't mention that fact," she implored. "It can do no good and it may cause a great deal of harm."

Geoffrey disclaimed every intention of making mischief. Besides, as Mrs. May pointed out, there was his uncle Ralph. Geoffrey shrugged his shoulders.

"It is a hard thing to say," he murmured, "but my poor uncle's testimony would not carry much weight. That accident he had some years ago injured his brain. But he is harmless."

Mrs. May exchanged a few more or less banal remarks with her companion and drove on. She had got nothing out of Geoffrey, but he had baffled her and, what was more, had succeeded in lulling a set of lively suspicions to sleep.

The inquest turned out as he had anticipated. A surgeon testified to the fact that the deceased met his death by drowning, and that the injury to the face was doubtless caused by a fall on the rocks. Beyond that the condition of the body was normal.

Geoffrey's evidence was plain and to the point. He repudiated the suggestion that the family enemy had had anything to do with the thing. Dr. Tchigor-sky was merely a passing visitor; he had met with an accident, and there was an end of the matter. It was impossible to say more than that.

Then, to the manifest disappointment of those who had come prepared to be thrilled with sensational details, the inquest was over almost before it had begun. Directed by the coroner, the jury brought in a verdict of "Found drowned, but how the deceased came by his death there was no evidence to show." Rupert Ravenspur rose from his seat and ordered the servants to clear the house.

"See that they are all out at once," he said. "Half an hour ago I found two women—ladies, I suppose they call themselves—in the picture gallery with guide books in their hands. Really, there is no sense of decency nowadays."

The curious crowd were forced back and once more Ravenspur resumed its normal aspect.

"I will see to the burial," Ravenspur said. "The poor man seems to have no friends. Geoffrey, you will see that all proper arrangements are made for the funeral!"

Geoffrey bowed his head gravely.

"Yes, sir," he said. "I will see to that."

Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

W. N. U. 1972

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY • • • 10 CENTS PER PLUG

that."

CHAPTER XXXV.

Mrs. May Learns Something

Mrs. May sat among her flowers after dinner. She had dined well with herself. It had been a source of satisfaction to see the body of her worst enemy laid to rest in the village cemetery that afternoon.

For years she had planned for the death of that man and for years he had eluded her. To strike him down fully had been too dangerous, for had he not told her that he was prepared for that kind of death? Had he not arranged it so that a score of servants in Europe should learn the truth within a month of his decease?

"And kindly take me removed him for me," she said as she puffed with infinite content at one of her scented cigarettes. "There is no longer any danger. What have I to fear now from those wise men of the East? Nothing. They will see that Tchigor-sky was a natural death and will destroy those packets. I can act freely now."

A strange look came over the lovely face; a look that boded ill for some body. Then the whole expression changed as Geoffrey entered. She had seen him that afternoon; she had asked him to come and he had half promised to do so. That Mrs. May hated the young man and all his race with a fanatical hatred was no reason why, for the present, she should not enjoy his society.

She was a strange woman, this Easterner, with a full knowledge of western ways and civilization. She could be two distinct beings in as many minutes.

A moment ago she was a priestess thirsting for the blood of those who had defied her creed, for the blood of those to the third or fourth generation, and almost instantly she was the charming hostess who would have been in a country mansion or a West End drawing room. She waved Geoffrey to a seat.

"I hardly dared hope you would come," she said. "But now you are here, make yourself at home. There are some of the cigarettes you liked so well and the claret purchased for me by a connoisseur. I never touch wine myself, but I know you will appreciate it after dinner."

Geoffrey took a cigarette and poured himself out a glass of the superlative wine. The bouquet of it seemed to mingle with the flowers and scent the room. Geoffrey mentally likened himself to an Italian gallant upon whom Lucretia Borgia smiled before doing him to death.

Not that he had any fear of the wine. Mrs. May was a criminal, but she was not a clumsy one. She would never permit herself to take risks like that.

Nevertheless, it was very pleasant, for when Mrs. May chose to exercise her fascinations there was no more delectable woman. And there was always the chance of picking up useful information.

Mrs. May touched lightly on Tchigor-sky, to which Geoffrey responded with proper gravity. Had Mrs. May known that Tchigor-sky himself was not more than a mile away she would have been less easy in her mind.

"No more visions lately?" she asked.

"No more," Geoffrey replied. "But they will come again. We are hopelessly and utterly doomed; nothing can save us. It is to be my turn next."

Mrs. May started. There was an expression on her face that was not ill sympathy.

"What do you mean by that?" she demanded.

Geoffrey slowly extracted from his pocket a sheet of paper. He had discovered it in his late that morning and had been discussing by himself and Ralph and Tchigor-sky, and it had been the suggestion of the last named that Geoffrey should find some pretext for mentioning it to Mrs. May.

"This was my plate this morning," he said. "I don't mind showing it to you, because you are a good friend of mine. It is a warning."

It was a plain half-sheet of note-paper, the sort used in general shops at so many sheets for a penny. The envelope was to match. Just a few lines had been laboriously printed on the paper.

"Take care," it ran. "You are marked down for the next victim; and they are not likely to fail. You are not to go on the sea till you hear from me once more, you are not to venture along the cliffs. If you show this to anybody I shall not be able to warn you again, and your doom will be sealed.—One Who Loves You."

(To Be Continued)

Exodus of Chinamen to Be Facilitated

Owing to the number of Chinamen in British Columbia who are out of employment, and their willingness to go home to China for fear of being unable to return here within the statutory twelve months, an order-in-council has been passed extending the period of absence allowed to six months after the termination of the war.

A large number will now leave for China, thus relieving the situation at the coast.

Want Liquor Regulations Extended

The severe liquor regulations in the munitions areas in England are having some beneficial results and many demands are arising that they be extended to other parts of the country, particularly that an anti-treating order be applied to London for the sake of the enormous bodies of soldiers constantly passing through.

Commander—What's his character, apart from his leave-breaking. Petty Officer—Well, sir, this man 'e goes ashore when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e uses 'orrible language when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general behavior 'e might be an officer."

Detroit reports makers of artificial limbs for export to be working overtime.

Vacant Lot Gardens

Excellent Results Secured, but Precautions Against Weeds Is Required

Reports from various cities and towns in Canada as to the cultivation of vacant lots indicate that the campaign inaugurated last spring for greater production and more extensive use of vacant land has been a success. Several cities have handled the vacant lot problem in a systematic manner, and have secured results commensurate to the amount of energy expended. Some, by allowing interest to lag, have been only partially successful. In others, also, circumstances militated against success in that unemployed men took up the cultivation of vacant lots, and, upon securing employment, neglected them. On the whole, however, the movement can be regarded as a distinct success. No estimate of the value of the product is available, but, judging from the enthusiasm of some of the vacant lot gardeners, the total value is large.

There is one danger from the vacant lot garden, however, to which attention must be drawn, namely, the growth of noxious weeds in the newly cultivated land. Too often, on the removal of the crop, the ground is given over to the weeds. Organizations handling the vacant lot work should give the matter of weed destruction early attention; otherwise, the lots will not only prove a menace to the land in the vicinity, but the spread of weed seeds, but create antagonism to the movement on the part of the occupiers of the neighboring land.



Superstitions in Serbia

Many Curious Customs Practiced in Serbian Villages

It is not surprising to learn that the plucky Serbian soldiers carry on to the battlefield all manner of curious customs, for our smallest Allies are a very superstitious race. In the Serbian villages the inhabitants practice many curious customs by means of which they firmly believe that they can ward off evil and bring for themselves good fortune. At certain seasons of the year Serbian farmers make small crosses with sprigs of trees and throw them on the vineyards and fields as a protection against hailstorms. This custom is generally observed on April 24, St. George's Day, when Serbian ladies also evoke the aid of charms as a means of improving their looks. The girl who wishes a white face places a bouquet of flowers under a white rose tree and allows it to remain there for a night; whereas those who prefer rosy cheeks place blooms under a red rose tree and in the morning the flowers thus "charmed" are thrown into their baths.

Serbian women who wish to have revealed to them their destined husbands have a curious supper table custom. They put aside the first and last crumbs of bread, bind these together with a piece of wood, and lay the whole under their pillows. The future husband is then said to appear in their midnight dreams, and as he may be across the sea the piece of wood is included in the charm to serve him for a boat.

In some Serbian districts every member of household drives a lamb to church one day each year. A wax taper is lighted and fastened to the head of the animal, and it is taken to the church door. The priest then recites a prayer over the lamb, in which he asks that the business of the owner may prosper. At the conclusion of the ceremony the animal is killed, its flesh being roasted and eaten by the owner's family, whilst the skin is presented to the priest.

The Serbians are very superstitious over omens, and they have a practice of forecasting the future by means of the shoulder bone of a roasted sheep or pig. The flat part of the bone is said to predict peace or war; if clear, and white, peace; if rather dark, war. Near the upper part of the bone are some small holes, which, according to their size and position, are termed "cradles" or "coffins," and foreshadow joy or sorrow.

On the eve of St. Barbara's Day in Serbia it is a custom to boil a small portion of every species of grain in a pot over a wood fire. In the morning the surface of the grain is critically examined, and should it be uneven it is thought a good omen. The grain is then thrown in spoonfuls into a neighboring stream, and if three wishes are asked for they are always said to be granted.—Tit-Bits.

Great Britain's per capita coal consumption is about three times as great as that of France.

French Praises Cavalry Of the Dominion

Declared They Played Notable Parts in Great Battles

"He is a great little man. I see little change in him since the South African days."

This is how a Canadian emigration officer serving in the Second King Edward's Horse describes Sir John French after his inspection of the Canadian cavalry. His narrative shows what severe experiences the cavalry has recently undergone in the front line as an untroubled force, and also the arm commutation their bravery has received from the Commander-in-Chief. The letter, dated August 26, already appears in the "Times."

"We feel that great events are close at hand. Every man wants to share in them. We feel so well that I find some difficulty in making my tunic button up, which is rather sad, and certainly uncomfortable."

"Gen. French's speech, to us has greatly cheered everybody. Addressing the Canadian Cavalry Brigade the general said: 'I am very glad of the opportunity to come here this morning, because I want to tell you how very highly I appreciate all the services you have rendered. All the troops from Canada have shown a very magnificent example to the whole empire in volunteering to come here. In doing so you performed perhaps the greatest service of all, that of riveting together the bonds that bind our great empire, bonds that can never be severed.'

"Surely in this great service of the Overseas Dominions, at the head of them all comes Canada. I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid manner in which you responded to the call early in the year when you arrived from England, and the tremendous losses suffered by this Canadian cavalry brigade by giving up your horses and coming out here to serve."

The third great service you have rendered is the greatest since you have been here, namely the prominent part you took in the battle of Festubert, where we not only gained considerable ground, but captured a large quantity of material. Then at Givenchy you kept up the same fighting record, and up to a few days ago you have been doing very hard work in the trenches."

"I take this opportunity of expressing to Col. Seely my great appreciation of his fine work. On many occasions he gave me most valuable information, and never spared himself. My personal thanks are due to him."

"It is not the first time I have been with the Canadian cavalry. I was with them five or six years ago, and little thought that the next time I should be talking to them would be here. Well, I only wish to tell you how much I appreciate the splendid work you have done. You have earned the gratitude of the whole empire."

"One special word I wish to say on a subject that has come to my knowledge. I believe before you left England there was some understanding that you would get your horses within a certain time. I am quite sure you are prepared to leave it to my judgment. I am most anxious to see you mounted as cavalry, but the time has not yet come. Whenever that time does come, then I will see what fine cavalry soldiers you are. I am quite confident that whatever you are called upon to do in the future will be nobly carried out. Your records will go down to posterity as one of the most splendid in English history."

"I hope every officer, non-commissioned officer and man of the Canadian cavalry brigade will understand that I personally offer you my most grateful thanks for the work you have done."

Shilling a Week For Prisoners

It was hoped some time ago that one shilling a day would be paid Canadian prisoners of war in Germany, but as the army council have decided to allow only one shilling a week to British prisoners of war irrespective of rank, and as it is absolutely necessary to treat British and Canadian prisoners alike, the Canadian government have asked the war office to arrange for prisoners to get this amount. Prisoners when required to work are paid 11 cents a day by the German government.

Good Citizenship

Every intelligent individual in Canada and in the United States knows almost intuitively what good citizenship is, what it stands for. The good citizen is, of course, the useful citizen, who takes pride in his village, town, city, state, province and nation; who is true to himself and to his neighbor; who fulfills his civic as faithfully as he does his business and family duties; who pays willing and cheerful allegiance to the public; who is jealous of its interests and rights; who is ready, when called upon, to make sacrifices for the general welfare.—Christian Science Monitor.

Little Edward's twin sisters were being christened. All went well until Edward saw the water in the font. Then he anxiously turned to his mother and exclaimed: "Ma, which one are you going to keep?"

Stovepipes should be thoroughly cleaned of soot before being used in the autumn, not only as a precaution against fire, but because the soot acts as an insulation, and keeps the pipe cool. Instead of the heat radiating from a warm pipe, it is carried up the chimney and wasted.

Bulgaria's Aid

Could Put Over 300,000 Soldiers in the Field

In refusing to allow Germany and Austria to send munitions of war through Roumania to Turkey the Roumanian government gave strong proof of its friendly attitude towards Great Britain and her allies. This has now been followed by similar action on the part of Bulgaria, King Ferdinand having assented to a ministerial decree a few days ago forbidding the passage of war supplies to Turkey through his country. Viewed in the light of President Aquilino's outspoken remarks in the house of commons to the effect that Great Britain was preparing to give financial assistance to one or more neutral countries which were likely to be drawn still closer to the allies, this step by the two Balkan states is highly significant.

Military observers agree that no harder blow has been struck at Turkey than this cutting off of her supplies, and the prediction is made that Austria will attempt to force a passage to the Turkish border. Such an effort would result in disaster to the enemy, for the slightest offense in this direction would bring a declaration of war from both Bulgaria and Roumania. It will not be surprising if these nations lose little time in entering the conflict anyway, for it must be plain to them now that their only hope of gain is in actively opposing the Teutons and their ally. There is every indication that the newly elected parliament of Greece looks at it in that way, so far as Greece is concerned, and its attitude undoubtedly is having a tremendous influence with Roumania and Bulgaria. The latter, military observers believe, will throw its lot with the allies in spite of certain railway concessions that Turkey is reported to have made to the Bulgarian government.

If Bulgaria should enter the war on the side of the allies it would be in a position to put between 300,000 and 400,000 first class soldiers in the field. While the population is only 4,400,000, about 2,600,000 less than that of Roumania, a very large proportion of the male population is trained to fight and the women are ready to take the places of the men in all kinds of domestic work. The Bulgarian navy, of course, is of little importance, as it consists only of a torpedo boat or two and a few small steamers. But it would not be the military strength of Bulgaria that would mean so much to the allies it would be the ease with which allied forces could pass over Bulgarian territory to the Dardanelles that would count most. With such a passage at their disposal the British and French soon would be in possession of Constantinople.—Daily Telegraph, St. John.

Harry—Paw, what is a henpecked husband?

Paw—A man whose nerve is in his wife's name.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

Hamilton, Ont.—"While I have not had occasion to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I have observed its good effects. My brother used it for St. Vitus' Dance. A neighbor recommended it and brother began taking it at the age of ten. He had tried different remedies but they did not help him permanently. We used 'Golden Medical Discovery' for about three months and he had no return of his trouble. He is now as healthy and has been well since."—Miss MARGARET HADDOCK, 227 Murray St., Hamilton, Ont.

A HUMAN MATCH FACTORY

The body contains phosphorus sufficient to make 453,000 matches. Phosphorus is one of fourteen elements composing the body—divided among bones, flesh, nervous system and other organs. The perfect health of body requires a perfect balance of the elements. These elements come from the food we eat—the stomach extracts and distributes them.

But if the stomach is deranged—the balance of health is destroyed and the blood does not carry the proper elements to the different organs, and there is blood trouble—nervous trouble—stomach trouble—heart trouble. Pain is the hungry cry of starved organs. Put the liver, stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition into condition of health. That is just what is done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has been so favorably known for nearly 50 years. It is now put up in tablet form, as well as liquid, and can be obtained of medicine dealers everywhere or by mail by sending 50 cents in 1c. stamps for trial box—address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills first put up nearly 50 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Much limited but never equalled. Sugar-coated and easy to take as candy.

BRITAIN'S AIR SERVICE

Change Made Owing to Its Rapid Growth

Owing to the rapid expansion of the Royal Naval Air Service, both with respect to personnel and material, the admiralty has decided to place it under the direction of a flag officer with the title of director of the air service.

Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee has been selected for this appointment. Commodore M. F. Sufter, the present director of the air service, will be in charge of the material side of the naval aeronautical work, with the title of superintendent of aircraft construction.

Non-Agricultural Lands

Present Waste Land Should Be Utilized For Growth of Timber

Optimistic as we have been in this country, we seem to have been unable to see any value worth caring for in our non-agricultural lands. Our vision was broad enough years ago, when we heard of agricultural lands in the Peace River Valley, to recognize that such lands, while unused at the time, would within a decade or two grow crops and support a population. We may look across the future to the time when our far northern mineral deposits, though inaccessible and incapable of development at present, will develop centres of industry. But we travel daily across the non-agricultural, logged areas and burned-over lands which surround many of our most densely settled communities and lie across our transcontinental railways and we see in such lands no asset. This attitude is both dangerous and unfair to the country. We must realize that our present stands of merchantable timber cannot support our growing industries indefinitely. The growing American demand for forest products, to which in a very few decades will be added a much greater market in Europe than now exists, will very rapidly wipe out our eastern merchantable forests. Even now, New Brunswick, speeded up by foreign markets, is cutting each year from crown lands more than the annual forest growth.—H. R. MacMillan, at 1915 Annual Meeting of Commission of Conservation.

Note Your Increase In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Value of Alfalfa

Among Other Recommendations Is Said to Destroy Canada Thistle Curse

Alfalfa is not a cure-all. It will not cure all the ills to which mankind is heir, but it is making quite a record as a remedy for a number of trying conditions. It assuredly will greatly improve impoverished soils. It will lessen the evil of spending farm earned money for nitrogenous feeds. It will cure the trouble that comes from feeding unbalanced rations. It will cure the mental habit of believing that only one crop a year may be taken from the ground. It will cure the expenditure of thousands of dollars for nitrogen. Recently it was asserted that the tincture of alfalfa would cure the blues. Whether that is true or not, most cases of blues come from a flat pocket book, or at least the cerebrian hue is much mitigated by the rosy glow of a cash bank balance, such as results from 3 to 5 tons of hay to the acre. And now comes cumulative evidence that alfalfa will cure the Canada thistle curse. No little space is annually given in farm papers to alleged remedies for this widely distributed weed trouble, but no one has yet been devised which is more effective and more profitable than an alfalfa field seeded over the thistle patch. We know it is a sure cure. It is sometimes impossible to get the men after the thistles with scythes or mowers, but the meadow must be mowed, and continuous cutting, together with the smothering of the thickly annoying plants, will finish that annoying field pest.—Breeder's Gazette.

Crop Exceeds All Expectations

When one of the leading millers of the country speaks of a 300,000,000 bushel wheat crop as a possibility for Western Canada this year, it is about time that the public woke up to a realization of the measure of success which has attended the present season's operations. It has far exceeded what the most optimistic of us dared to hope for, and the stimulus which it must give the country will influence our whole future to an enormous extent.—Edmonton Journal.

Stranger—Seventeen years ago I landed here in your town broke. I struck you to the dollar. You gave it to me, saying you never turned a request like that down."

Citizen (eagerly)—Yes?

Stranger—Well, are you still game? "There, there!" said Mrs. Blue-Myrrh, picking up her little boy, who had hurt his toe, "don't cry. Be a man, like mamma!"

Cockshutt Gasoline Engines

Always Ready and Dependable for a Dozen Kinds of Work. See the COCKSHUTT AGENT

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Big Loss Through Hail

Saskatchewan Farmers Have Lost Heavily This Year

Saskatchewan farmers have lost this year, through hail, over \$2,000,000, according to a conservative estimate made by the Saskatchewan hail commission. J. E. Poynter, chairman of the hail insurance commission, in an interview stated that this estimate had been made only after a complete survey of the province by the hail commissioners and inspectors.

Mr. Poynter estimated that not over fifty per cent. of the loss through hail to the Saskatchewan farmers was covered by hail insurance of any kind.

The loss was considerably greater than that of last year. There were several reasons for this. In the first place, the area under crop this year was much greater than in any previous year. Another factor which tended to make the loss so much greater was the splendid crop which had been brought almost to maturity before they were damaged by frost.

In an ordinary year, in many instances, \$10 per acre would cover the damage to the crop, while this year it would take double this sum, owing to the heavy yield in most districts.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! ZAM-BUK is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY

ZAM-BUK

FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

Prohibition of Sale of Game

Attitude of Hunters Towards Proposal—Game Guardians Favorable

Total prohibition of the sale of game is a measure which, however urgently required, has hitherto not received, in Canada, the organized and energetic advocacy necessary to ensure its early adoption and widespread, sympathetic support.

Nevertheless, the cause is steadily gaining recognition among officials directly connected with the work of protecting wild life. The following extract from the latest report of the chief game guardian of Saskatchewan is important, as indicating the favor with which hunters as well as game guardians view the proposal to prohibit absolutely the sale of game:

"The agitation for an amendment to the Game Act, prohibiting the sale of game, is gaining strength. Last year we put the question to our game guardians, and they were almost unanimous in prohibiting the sale of all kinds of game. The year we thought it would be advisable to get the opinions of big game hunters regarding this matter, as it was from this quarter that we expected to receive most opposition to this proposed amendment. Out of 153 replies received, 88 favor prohibiting the sale of game altogether, 46 favor the sale of game under certain conditions."

Such an encouraging response from those who, as a class, stand to gain most from the commercial exploitation of wild life suggests that more wholehearted efforts only are required to overcome all obstacles to the removal of this evil. The time is ripe for a Dominion-wide campaign, enlisting the aid of all agencies directly or indirectly interested, in checking the inroads on our game resources.

Duty of Americans in Canada

Americans who have emigrated to Canada, those who have not, are in a quandary as to what they should do if Britain determines on conscription. They are loyal to the cause of the allies. They are "bearing their share of the taxes." But they didn't go to Canada because it was Canada, but because there were wealth lands there to be developed. They would nevertheless "fight in a second for Canada were able in peril," but find themselves coldly indifferent toward fighting for a King and Royalty. We can't believe that they will, above all, avoid hypochondria. If they accepted homesteads from the Dominion and swore the oath of fealty to Great Britain, renouncing allegiance to America, their single duty is to be true to that oath to their last cent and the last not already expended. The only alternative is to come home, if this is where their heart is, resume their place and stand faithfully with us to whatever fate—Boston Transcript.

German Rapid Fliers

Each foot that the German gains, he waits in with an immense barrier of barbed wire and concrete. Behind this jungle of wire, which is almost as impassable as a morass, are planted machine guns by the thousand, well protected with concrete and steel armor, and hidden from any but the sharpest eye.

The machine gun, used on this scale, is a new element in land war. In its hall of bullets charges wither out casualties by the thousand and are piled up in a few minutes. By the method of its mounting it is generally invulnerable to any but a direct hit, and with it a single good shot and a couple of attendants can do the work of fifty or sixty marksmen.

On the French front by the lowest estimate the enemy has 50,000 of these guns; by the highest published 95,000, which would give one to every hundred yards of front.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Earl in Aero Factory

The latest titled war worker, despite his fifty-three years is today clad in overalls working alongside a plebeian war hands in an aeroplane factory in Surrey. He is the Earl of Northbery, who can't enlist because he is too old but who insists on doing "his bit."

He is a fitter. His hours are from six to seven p.m. with a half hour for breakfast and an hour for lunch. He receives exactly the same treatment as his humble fellow workers, and sleeps in a single room near the factory.

A young man, an only son, married against the wishes of his parents. A short time afterward, in telling a friend how to break the news to them, he said:

"Start off by telling them that I am dead, and then gently work up to the climax."

In 1913, the year before the war, Great Britain imported from Germany about 200,000,000 worth of goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Post are the happy parents of an eleven pound son, and are almost inclined to name him "Parcel."—The Mercury (I.A.) Banner.

Judge of divorce court—Aren't you attached to your husband?

Plaintiff—Certainly. I came here to be detached.

"And when you eloped with the girl," asked a friend, "did her father follow you?"

"Did he?" said the young man. "Rather. He's living with us yet."

A Unique Exhibit

C.P.R. Arranged a Novel and Interesting Exhibit for the Toronto Fair.

In arranging its exhibit at the Toronto Fair, the C.P.R. has entirely foregone the old fashioned style of wheat and grain decoration, which in its first appearance indeed had all the charm of novelty, although it usually meant the cruel sacrifice of a carload of good grain. Three entirely new features have this year been introduced—one being the representation in fac-simile of a standard C.P.R. dining car kitchen, the mysteries of which are explained to the interested housewife by two C.P.R. chefs. Occupying a space of only 27 ft. x 8 ft., the dining car kitchen has to turn out twenty-five a la carte meals within an hour, and as a result space is economized to a marvelous degree, and the pantry is a masterpiece of convenience and ingenuity. The sanitary conditions under which the food is cooked are here visualized as they can never be in the most highly colored folder, and on the opening day the attendants had a busy time explaining to the lady visitors how the C.P.R. had made it possible to cook two eggs where only one had been cooked before. The skill of the chefs is illustrated also by a display of pastry and confectionery, one cake representing Warkworth Castle in Northumberland protected by two guns, all made of sugar icing, while another bride's cake consists of six tiers representing the six allied nations. The Dietetic Blended Menu, of course, is not forgotten, and the visitors carry away with them an amazing little pamphlet entitled, "Taking the Thrill out of Breakfast." Facing the dining car kitchen is a realistic representation of the bow of a C.P.R. Great Lakes steamer, approached by a gangway, with the invitation, "All aboard for the Soo, Port Arthur and Fort William." Once on deck, the visitor is able to inspect an ordinary cabin, a cabin de luxe with four poster bed, a private bathroom, and the Veranda Cafe, which this year has been introduced with great effect into the C.P.R. Great Lakes Service. The nautical character of this exhibit is kept up by the sailors in charge, who take observations and strike the bell at each hour—three bells or six bells, whatever the time may be. Nothing of the kind so realistic has ever been shown in Toronto, or indeed, in Canada, before. The third section of the C.P.R. exhibit interests the sportsman and the small boy, for it is an actual hunter's cabin from New Brunswick, built of logs by Harry Allen, of Fredericton, in the interests of the New Brunswick Guides' Association and the St. John Tourist Association. The cabin is placed in a setting of rocks, spruce and pines, with a very fine display of moose, caribou and deer horns lent by various sportsmen, while a touch of life is added by two raccoons, a pair of owls which apparently take as much interest in the small boys as the small boys take in them. It was also the intention to exhibit here some war relics which G. McL. Brown, European manager of the C.P.R., had seen over from London, but these are displayed instead in the government building with the other war relics collected by the exhibition authorities. The C.P.R. exhibits thus loaned include an iron cross, incendiary bombs dropped from a Zeppelin, German soldier's helmet, specimens of German communications, Austrian bread tickets, the models of the cruiser H.M.S. Glasgow, the torpedo boat destroyer H.M.S. Mosquito and the auxiliary cruiser, Empress of Russia.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Spread the Bread

with 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied.

Bread and 'Crown Brand' form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg

'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

'LILY WHITE' is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

The Vulcan Agricultural Fair

Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22
Splendid Exhibits--Good Prizes

SPORTS PROGRAM

First Day

Event	First	Second	Third
1 mile Free-for-all Trot or pace (3 minute trot or pace)	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$5.00
1 mile Free-for-all Run	20.00	10.00	5.00
2 mile Relay Race	20.00	10.00	5.00
Half mile Cowboy Dash, (stock saddle and full equipment, race horses barred)	20.00	10.00	5.00
Pony Run (14 2 and under, boy riders under 16 years of age)	10.00	5.00	2.00
Men's 100 yards Dash	5.00	3.00	
Pat Men's Race	3.00	2.00	
Boy's Race, under 17 years	2.00	1.00	
Women's Race	2.00	1.00	
Girls Race, under 17 years	2.00	1.00	

Second Day

One team on wagon, Farmers Wagon Race, Trot	20.00	10.00	
Cowboys relay race 2 miles, (change saddles 4 times, winners from previous days barred)	20.00	10.00	5.00
Farmers Single Hitch and Drive, 1 mile trot	10.00	5.00	
Team Tug of War	10.00		
Cowboys Tug of War on Saddle Horse	5.00		
Bucking Contest			

For Further Particulars Write the Secretary, R. W. GLOVER, Vulcan.

Prize Lists on Application.

Have You Joined Yet?

Cash Sale of Stock, Machinery and Household Goods

The Property of Mrs. George Wainwright, of Reid Hill, to be held on

Wednesday, October 27, 1915

on the N.W. Quarter 14-17-22-4, 14 miles east and 2 and one half miles north of
Vulcan, 4 miles east and two and one half miles north of Reid Hill, comprising:

3 Head of Horses, 14 Head of Cattle, 30 Pigs and
Full Line of Machinery

STOCK

- 1 Gelding, 4 years old, weight 1400 lbs.
- 1 Mare, 6 years old, weight 1300 lbs.
- 1 aged Mare
- 5 Head of Good Milk Cows (in calf)
- 1 One year old Heifer
- 2 Yearling Heifers
- 1 Two year old Steer
- 4 Spring Heifer Calves
- 1 Yearling Bull
- 1 Good Brood Sow
- 11 Sows
- 18 Young Pigs

IMPLEMENTS

- 3 Inch Box Swivel Wagon
- 6 ft. Massey-Harris Binder (almost new)
- 20 inch Double Disc Drill
- 1 Disc
- 1 Stag Plow, stubble and breaker bottom
- 4 section Drag Harrows and Cart
- Hack
- 3 sets Double Harness
- 1 set single Harness
- Hay Rack and Running Gear
- Blacksmith Outfit
- Log Chains

and many other small articles too numerous to mention, including Household Goods.

Sale Commences at 10.30 Sharp.

JACK TOMPSON, Auctioneer.

G. M. WHICHER, Clerk.

Loma News

Threshing is one of the biggest propositions that the farmers in the Loma district have to deal with at present. Threshing machines are scarce and the farmers who do not get the machines early are likely to be left in the lurch for some time. It is estimated that there are still six weeks work at threshing in the district, and the weather will have to keep good if the work is to be done.

Mrs. H. Pollard has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Chas. Steiner during the past week. She returned to her home at High River on Saturday.

A boy has come into the home of Mr. Clyde Shupe.

Mr. McFarland is loading the first carload of grain this season from the Loma district. It is a fine sample of barley.

The yields from the threshing so far have been good throughout the district, and farmers are quite pleased with the returns for their crops.

Armada News

Considerable excitement was caused by the prairie fire which broke out on the range lands south of H. Wilcox's homestead. A strong wind blowing from the south-east fanned the flames for a vigorous onslaught. The dense clouds of smoke gave the alarm which was quickly responded to by the settlers from near and far, with their several implements for combat. A vigorous resistance was offered, and but for the timely arrival of the threshing crew from Smith & Hannah's outfit, a larger tract of country, grain fields and grass lands, would have marked the effect of a care-free smoker. Mr. A. Hannah suffered to the extent of 15 acres of heavy wheat crop, besides the grass destroyed on a large strip of country.

Threshing generally has been delayed by the rains of last week. With good weather the Big 7 and the Cotton outfit promise to remove from the language that nerve racking phrase, "Are you threshed yet?"

Mr. John L. Haight has returned to his farm and is busy stacking his wheat.

Mr. Barkie returned from his home at Markham, Ont., last Wednesday. Mr. Barkie, a most successful farmer in the East, was so much impressed with the West that his only regret was that he was not a younger man that he might possess some of our broad acres.

The Rev. Mr. Croton has taken charge of the Free Methodist circuit. Mr. Croton will be pleased to meet members of the community at the Mause.

Alston News

Mr. Prentice, who so ably conducted services in this district for the past year, has enlisted and been accepted in the Ambulance Corps. He is now in training at Calgary.

Mrs. Ashcroft, of Manchester, N. H., has gone to Newport, Washington, after a visit to her niece, Mrs. Guy Volney.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. L. Wannop of Calgary left on Monday for a visit in the north country after a summer spent in this neighborhood.

The Rev. J. J. Kiddar, of Dewitt, Iowa, has conducted services in this district for the past three weeks.

We hear of many heavy yields of grain around here. The wheat on Mr. Frank Reingessner's place averaged 58 bushels to the acre. Better still is the yield of 62 bushels to the acre, reported to be on Mr. C. Davis's farm.

Mrs. Cooper returned on Monday to her home in British Columbia after a visit to Miss Sadie Galbraith.

Miss Ena Laurence spent last week-end in Calgary.

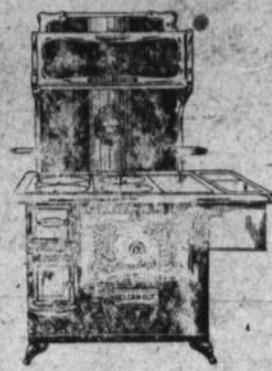
Mr. George Wannop who spent this summer at his brother's farm has returned to Winnipeg to resume his medical studies. After a couple of months' study he intends to enlist.

Wild ducks supply good sport to the sportsmen in this district. There is a plentiful supply reported in the many sloughs as well as at the Bow River.

Miss Lily Cook was a visitor in this district during the early part of the week.

Reid Hill Raises \$50

The Patriotic concert at the Marshall School Reid Hill on Friday week last was a financial success, over \$50 being raised. Reid Hill is to be congratulated on this effort, and it speaks well for the community as a whole that they realize the need of whatever they can give. We wish that it were possible to report the raising of similar sums from other districts, even from Vulcan itself, by means of a gathering of the kind that Reid Hill held. But the time is coming, and it is not far distant when every community will be called upon to help the Patriotic Fund along to a much greater extent than they have ever done yet.



The Golden Nugget Range

Great Value in a low priced Range.

6 Holes and large Copper Reservoir
with Plain Nickel Trimmings.

\$40.00

WOLFE & PETTMAN

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid up - - - \$3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - \$3,750,000



If you knew how to get \$500 would you not try?
If you will set aside a few dollars systematically you will be surprised how easily you can reach that sum.

The Bank of Hamilton will help you by receiving such sums, on which it allows compound interest.

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

Bank of Hamilton

ESTABLISHED 1872

"Maxwell" Car

Is the Car for the
Farmer

Goes Better and Lasts
Longer

Electric Starter and
Electric Lights

\$925 f.o.b. Windsor Ont.
\$995 Vulcan

Vulcan Livery
R. E. DODDS, Prop.

Queenstown Yields

The district of Queenstown is not behind any other district in the matter of being able to produce a large number of bushels to the acre, in fact, in one instance that of the tested crop on the Wm. Brown and Sons place, the largest crop we have yet published as having been raised around here has been produced. Messrs. Brown and Sons have produced 71½ bushels to the acre on Marquis wheat. This was sown on a test and has in every way justified the experiment. On Mr. David Taggart's place 57½ bushels were raised to the acre, Mr. P. Kingdon 56½ bushels of Marquis Mr. M. Munro of Milo has got 60 bushels of Red Fyfe on his place. And this is the manner in which the yields are showing up. The lowest yield yet threshed in the district was 32 bushels to the acre.

Individual Tailoring

The Latest Fall and Winter
Patterns

Style, Fit and Satisfaction
Guaranteed

Gents
Made-to-Measure Suits
from \$20.00

Ladies
Made-to-Measure Suits
from \$25.00.

Call and inspect our Stock

Peter Gillespie

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Sign Painting
Paper Hanging
Car Cleaning

Odd Jobs and Repairs

SEE

N. T. BROWN